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WORKS IN PROGRESS

VOLUME 6, NO. 7 | THURSTON COUNTY RAINBOW COALITION | November '95 • FREE

"I have never seen a situation so dismal that a policeman couldn't make it worse." Brendan Behan

The Hidden Agenda of The Olympia City Council

Wip News Service

The City of Olympia has been working with the Olympia Police Department to draft several city ordinances which are directly meant to target the homeless community in this area. Similar ordinances have already been past in SF, NYC, LA, Seattle and Santa Cruz.

The three major ordinances:

- **No Car Camping**

The Olympia City Council attempted to pass this ordinance a few months back. Its main focus was to keep poor people from sleeping in their vehicles in the downtown area. The ordinance would make an exception during Lakefair! and possibly for people who owned motor homes. Despite overwhelming opposition at the public hearing the City Council announced that they had already decided to pass it, but that it would be tabled at this time for further amendments.

- **No panhandling** (similar to San Francisco and NYC)
- **No sitting in "business districts"**

Olympia already has this ordinance written up. Olympia City Council is awaiting the outcome of a civil suit that was slapped on Seattle for passing a similar ordinance. If the ordinance is found constitutional in Seattle, Olympia plans to pass one here. (Santa Cruz has a similar ordinance)

OPD Raids Encampments

Several peaceful encampments were raided over the last year, especially during the winter when homeless people were seeking warm shelter.

1) A homeless encampment near capitol Lake was raided. According to one homeless person involved, there were at least 8 police officers present with guns drawn and several homeless people were physically assaulted by the officers. The people were only trying to find a safe place to sleep.

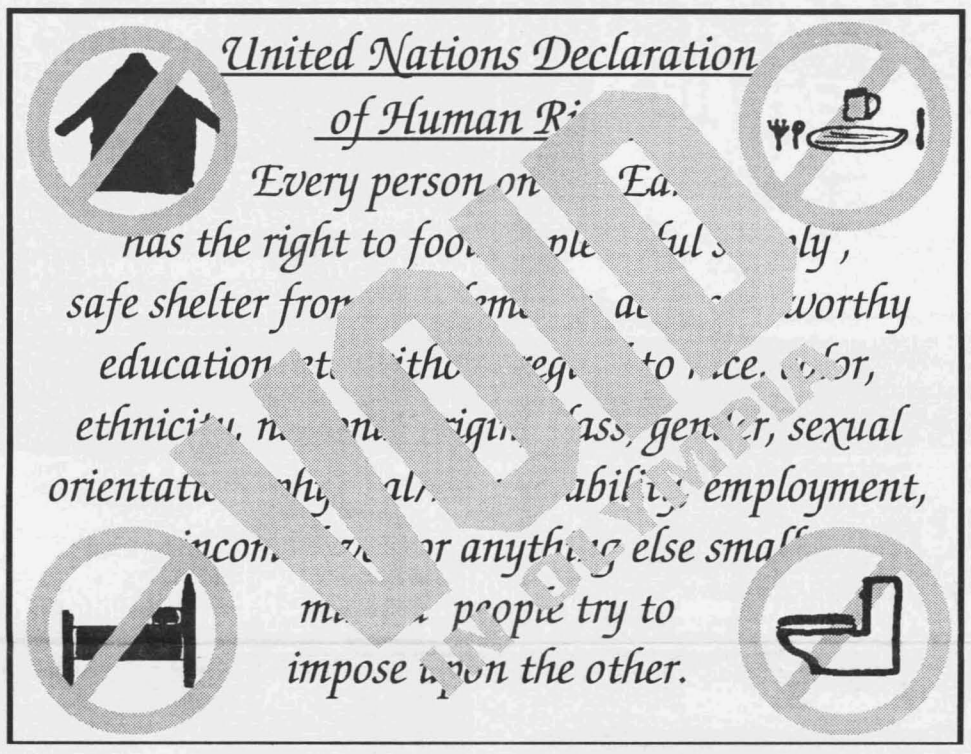
2) A house on Devoe Street near Puget Power was busted and at least three people were arrested for criminal trespassing.

3) An abandoned house on Franklin street was raided on the suspicion of drug activities. Although no drugs were found (the OPD broke up the squat.

4) A treehouse near the railroad tracks where four homeless people stayed was broken up by the OPD.

5) Some homeless people were arrested for criminal trespass when they squatted in the Chowder Bar downtown.

6) The Glass House on 7th and Eastside was boarded up shortly after eviction notices went up.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East End of Downtown

The Olympia City Council and East End businesses are making plans to "clean up" and revamp this business district to boost the economy. They are targeting homeless people and specifically Bread and Roses claiming it is a threat to public safety and one of the major reasons the businesses in this area cannot survive. They seem to believe that if the city can remove the so-called "visible and hard-core" homeless people from this area their financial problems will be solved. The OPD has asked Bread and Roses to collaborate with the police to identify and refuse services to homeless people with criminal records; since BR refuses to do this then the public safety is in danger. Other tactics include changing locations and times of meals served to the homeless so that the homeless population is not visible to the public during business hours and asking BR to allow smoking inside because then the homeless will all stay indoors. *Out of sight, out of mind!*

An East End Downtown meeting was held on October 23rd at the First Interstate Bank on Franklin. In attendance were Ken Black from the city, the OPD, concerned persons, and businesses. The purpose of the meeting was to develop strategies for revitalizing the East End. The main obstacle seemed to be Bread & Roses.

The fear surrounding B & R was confirmed and legitimated by the OPD, that cited unsubstantiated statistics of the increase in calls received from the East End. Of course, the unstated causal factor is: "because of Bread & Roses." According to a B & R member, they were *asked* to call the OPD. Now that is returning and being used against them.

One suggestion to revitalizing the East End was to decentralize the services for the homeless. It was mentioned that B & R should be moved up by the Salvation Army. Not really a solution for decentralizing, but it gets B & R out of the downtown core. B & R has always been willing to move provided the site is accessible. No definite strategies were acted upon at the meeting.

"The Salvation Army is the major opponent to creating another shelter in this town. Sallies only address a small percentage of the homeless population because they refuse to work with people with substance abuse problems, the mentally ill, and elderly, etc."

Salvation Army

The Salvation Army is the only men's shelter in Olympia. They are a multinational business making money off of the homeless epidemic. They give people 10 days to find a job or get on state assistance. When people fail to produce an income in this impossible amount of time, they are put on permanent denial from any and all services offered by Sallies including shelter, bus passes and meals. The Salvation Army is the major opponent to ideas of creating another shelter in this town. They claim that their shelter is never full, there are always empty beds available. This is because they have such a long denial list. Sallies only address a very small percentage of the homeless population because they refuse to work with people with substance abuse problems, the mentally ill, elderly, etc. People who would be very difficult to quickly reenter into mainstream society are even further alienated and discriminated against by the Salvation Army.

There is *no emergency shelter* for men in this town for the winter months and many men are on the permanent denial list at Salvation Army. Gary Bach, a 61 year old homeless man was found dead Friday, October 6th 1995. He had been sleeping in the parking lot of a car rental business across the street from the Salvation Army homeless shelter. Authorities claim it was natural causes. The temperatures dipped down to 46 degrees that night.

According to the County Coroner, Gary Bach died of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease complicated with alcohol abuse. When asked if the 46 degree temperature would aggravate such a condition, the person with the Coroner did not rule it entirely out, but did suggest that the many layers of clothes Gary was wearing would have protected him from the "chilly" weather.

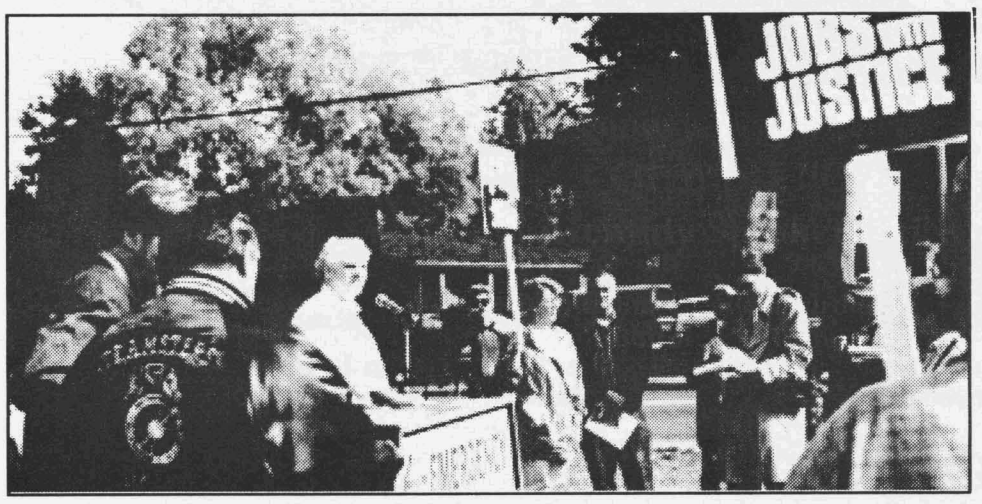
Would Gary have died that night regardless of the temperature? Would he have died wrapped in blankets too as he did in multiple layers of clothes? Would he have died even if he was sleeping in a bed rather than in a parking lot? Would he have died under the shelter of a roof as surely as he died under the shelter of a car? How many more will we let die and dismiss as part of their condition or as a part of their history?

For these reasons we feel strongly that Olympia needs to take action against this crackdown on homeless people by the City of Olympia.

Homes not jails!

Chronicle of Activism • The Community Photo Album

(send in your photos)

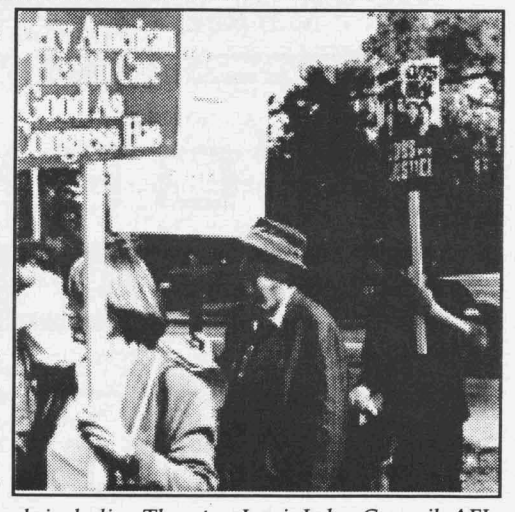


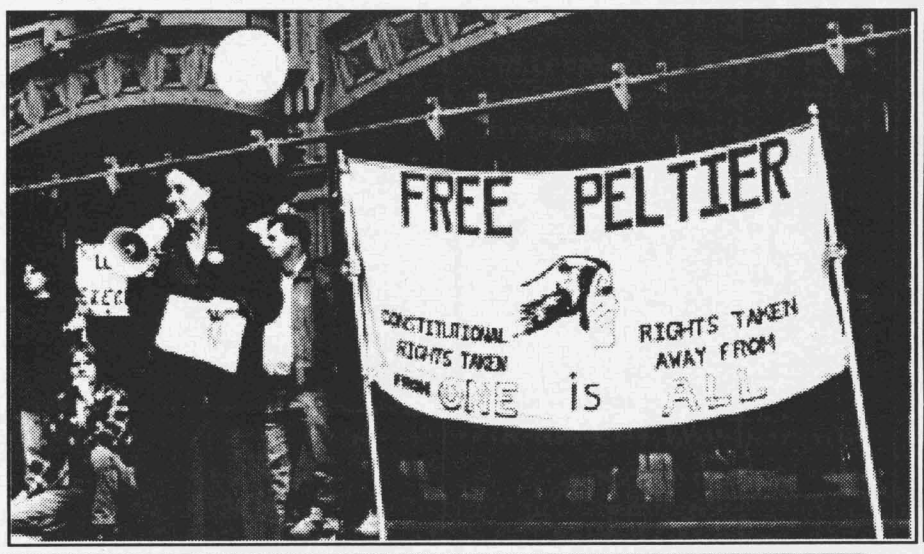
Rally to Save our Health Care These Cuts Won't Heal!

Thursday, October 5th at St. Peter's Hospital

A coast-to-coast protest against Congress' plan to cut our health care.

The US Congress is considering drastic cuts in the Medicaid and Medicare programs, which serve tens of millions of children, working people, and senior citizens. The Republicans have proposed $450 billion in cuts so they can fund tax breaks for the wealthy. Even some Democrats are proposing cuts in these health care programs. These cuts, if approved, will hurt every single one of us - at a time when the wealthy are getting even more tax breaks! Organized by a labor, community, and religious coalitioin dedicated to fighting for the rights of working people including Thurston-Lewis Labor Council, AFL-CIO, the Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace, Washington State Rainbow Coalition, and Jobs With Justice.





March and Rally for Justice For Leonard Peltier

October 7, 1995 in Tacom

Pictured is Joan Staples-Baum who traveled to the recent Women's Summit in Beijeing, where she found international support and awareness of the Peltier case. She remembered the interest of women fromall over the world wanting to buy or get a button that she was wearing that said, "Free Leonard Peltier." She ended up xeroxing copies of it to hand out.

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Mission Statement: This organization is dedicated to promoting mutual understanding among diverse cultural groups and providing a voice for peoples disenfranchised by the dominant culture. We encourage the presentation of material by those most affected by exclusionary and unfair practices. Our aim is to explore the meanings of injustice and democratic participation in our society and in relation to the emerging global transition.

Anti-Discrimination Clause: We will collectively endeavor to be sensitive and respectful to all those oppressed in this society, and their issues. However, if and when we should make a mistake in this regard, we expect to acknowledge it and to express regret for injury or insult given.

The following statement will become part of the Editorial Policy and will be the governing tool for the Anti-Discrimination Clause: *WIP will make every effort to work with the contributor of material considered by WIP to be offensive in order to reach a mutually agreed upon resolution, but WIP reserves the right as a last resort to edit or not print submitted material.*

WORKERS IN PROGRESS

Dave Campbell	Evelyn Montague
Tom Freeman	Hali Panneton
Greg Hohnholt	Chris Russo
Craig Hymson	Marie Smith
Teresa Jennings	Sylvia Smith
Jerome Johnson	Pat Tassoni
Katherine MacRae	Dave Zink

Works In Progress is a community newspaper sponsored by the Thurston County Rainbow Coalition. Opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of the Rainbow Coalition or the Workers In Progress and are solely those of the authors.

Correspondence/articles are always welcome. Articles on disk (text preferred). WIP reserves the right to publish in whole or part all submissions. For editing purposes, please enclose your phone number. Send submissions to Works In Progress, PO Box

Protest of Nazi David Irving on Saturday October 14th

Irving is the English-speaking world's most high profile Holocaust denier and speaks worldwide at Nazi gatherings. The KKK-affiliated Populist Party has invited Irving to speak at the Seattle Capitol Hill Odd Fellows Hall. The Stranger, a Seattle weekly, and the Seattle PI recently reported that Populists and white supremacists have clandestinely taken over management of the Hall.

The picket and rally organized by Stonewall Committee for Lesbian/Gay/Bi/Transgender Rights, Seattle Gay News and United Front Against Fascism was successful in getting the event cancelled at the Hall. The event was endorsed by many groups including the Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace.

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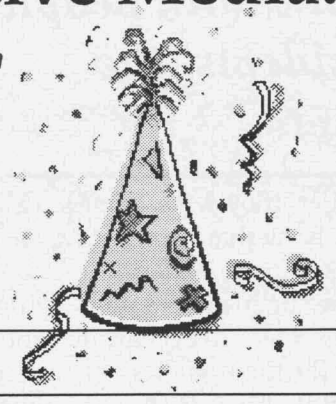

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Address _____

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Send to: Works In Progress, PO Box 295, Olympia, WA 98507

WIP Schedule

WIP article submission deadline is:

Friday, Nov 17

On that day, there will be a meeting at SPEECH (218 Fourth Ave) at 6 pm. Call 705-2726 for info.

Proofreading Meeting

Wed., Nov 22 at 7pm
Olympia Timberland Library

Advertising Info

⇨ Dave Campbell at 352-6132

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MENTAL HEALTH —SOME OF YOUR CHOICES

Katherine MacRae

In todays world there are many choices. For any of us who are experiencing difficult times we know that stress and emotional trauma are real issues that need to addressed. If we have a chronic mental illness we know that there are issues connected to our lives that we must face. Those issues are similar to the issues of persons with heart disease or other hidden handicaps. We structure our lives around the illness and live as typically as possible. There are tools available that can help us to be successful in this structuring. Lets look at some of the tools that are currently available.

The psychiatric "living will"

A revolutionary legal tool, the psychiatric "living will" gives consumers of mental health services the opportunity to plan in advance for treatment they may receive when they are unable to make informed choices. This tool is sometimes referred to as a "psychiatric advance directive'.

An advance directive is created during a time when a person's illness is not so severe as to impair her/his judgment, i.e., when they are legally "competent". Like the living will the document lies dormant and has no legal effect until such time as the individual becomes incapable of making informed treatment choices. At that point the advanced directives become effective and "speak" for the consumer.

There are two general types of directive. The first is called an "instructional directive". It. provides specific instructions to medical providers about the treatment a person wishes to receive. For example, it could state that the person prefers to be treated with lithium and not antipsychotics, or that in the event of an emergency she/he prefers seclusion as opposed to restraints. It could also include anecdotes about the individual's experiences with prior treatments. Information about personal "tripwires" that have led to an escalation of conflict or "triggers" that lead to traumatic memories.

The second type of advance directive is called a "proxy directive". In Washington State, a proxy directive is more commonly known as a "durable power of attorney for health care". A proxy directive is a document that, instead of providing particular instructions to providers, appoints a person that the consumer authorizes to make decisions on his or her behalf. A proxy directive can specifically limit the authority of the health care agent to certain types of decisions, or it can provide specific guidance as to how particular decisions should be made.

Share the News, a publication of the South Carolina Self-Help Association Regarding Emotions, 722 Blanding St., Columbia, SC 29201

Legal enforceability of psychiatric directives varies according to the type of directive used. Washington law (RCW 11.94) specifically allows a person to create an enforceable durable power of attorney for the purpose of conveying authority to another person to make health care decisions. The law (RCW 70.02) also provides that a health care agent's authority is trumped only by that of a court-appointed guardian. Significantly, the fact that a person has executed a durable power of attorney generally abrogates the need for resort to guardianship. For this reason an advance directive can be a powerful guardianship avoidance tool.

"If we have a chronic mental illness we know that there are issues connected to our lives that we must face. Those issues are similar to the issues of persons with heart disease or other hidden handicaps. We structure our lives around the illness and live as typically as possible.

For more information on advance directives call The Washington Protection and Advocacy System at 1-800-562-2702 and ask for Rhonda Syphax.

Support Groups

Support groups are another very useful tool for consumers of mental heath services. There are two general types of support groups. The first is the "therapy" group. This group is generally defined by a particular problem. For example; depression, survivors, and multiple personality. The group is facilitated by a professional person such as a psychologist, therapist, or other mental health professional. The group focus is on coping with the problem and checking on how well each member's medications are working for him/her.

The second type of group is the peer support group. The structure of these groups is generally less formal and is facilitated by a person who has or is coping with a particular problem and wants the ideas and help that others with like problems can give them and the group in general. Peer support groups give members of the group the benefit of each person's experiences. They share coping skills and find out what works for others. Often they share information on what professionals are the most helpful and understanding of the problems. Members of the group frequently network and assist each other away from the group. For some people these groups are the most helpful.

Closely related to the support group is the support organization. Parents Without Partners is one such group. These organizations were formed to help single parents problem solve in a social-recreational atmosphere. Capital Clubhouse is a nonprofit organization that is funded in part by public money for the purpose of assisting consumers of mental health services in a social, educational, vocational, and recreational peer-support environment. These organizations give persons with similar problems a place to come together to share experiences and information.

Many persons utilize a combination of professional centered and peer centered services to meet their needs. St. Peter Hospital's Nurse PLUS can send you a copy of the Thurston and Mason County Community Services List. They can be reached at (360) 493-4111. This resource list gives information on where to find groups, organizations and other services.

New Leaf Players

The New Leaf Players are a psychodrama group who perform around the Puget Sound area to educate the public on various aspects of mental illness and the challenges faced by persons experiencing mental illness. Recently the New Leaf Players performed for the staff of the mental health center in Puyallup, WA.

The group is producing a video tape that will be rented or sold to other organizations that would like to use it for educational purposes. The tape features several skits and dialogue which discusses several major mental illnesses and some of the commoner myths about the mentally ill. Employers, educators and others interested in getting the players to preform as part of their training programs can request their services by calling Darlene Hendershot, the troupes coordinator at (360) 357-2582

If you are interested in becoming a New Leaf Player, call Darlene at the above number.

LETTERS

It's Unbelievable

Dear WIP

On November 1, 1995, Officer Fred Doughty will be assigned to the detective department of the Olympia Police Department. This is the very same Officer Doughty who is a defendant in a one million-dollar civil suit for the violation of an African-american citizen's civil rights here in Olympia. This is the same Officer Doughty who proudly said on the Jim Gillett radio program in January 1995 that the best way to deal with the youth of Olympia was to humiliate them.

In Los Angeles, California another officer who believed in violating the civil rights of Hispanic and African-American informed his superiors as to his position and was immediately promoted to the position of detective and placed in another section of Los Angeles. This officer's name is Mark Fuhrman. How many more Mark Fuhrman and Fred Doughty will it take before we all wake up? Right now in America, one-third of all young Black Americans are either imprisoned or in some sense dealing with the legal system because of racist officers like Fred Doughty and Mark Fuhrman. The Olympia Police Department is well known for its Nazi-like tactics and blatant violation of the rights granted to United States citizens by the Constitution. You could be next!!!

This is an appalling act by the Olympia Police Department by continuing to try to cover up the misconduct of their officers by rewarding them. I do not believe that the citizens of Olympia approve of the racist conducts of the "Fred Fuhrmans" of this great nation. A giant thumbs down to Chief John Wurner, The Olympia Police Department, the Olympia City Council, and Mayor bob Jacobs for ignoring and covering up the actions of Officer Fred Doughty.

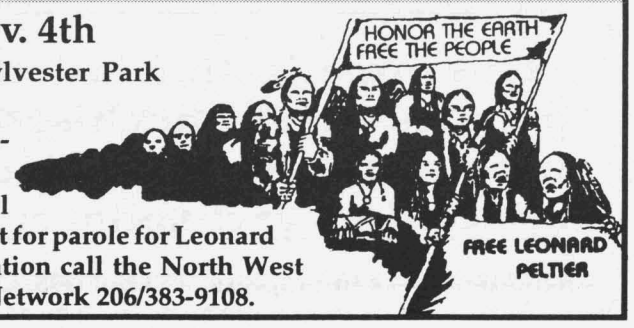
Desiré Garcia

March on the State Capital For Justice for Leonard Peltier

Sat., Nov. 4th

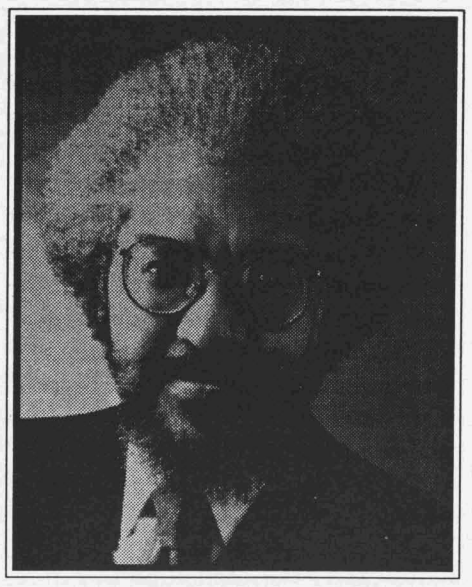
- **12:00 noon Start at Sylvester Park (downtown Oly)**
- **1:00 Rally at the Washington State Capital**

This march and rally will be a public show of support for parole for Leonard Peltier. For more information call the North West Leonard Peltier Support Network 206/383-9108.



Along the Color Line

Young, Gifted and Black: The Promise of Black Youth



Dr. Manning Marable

People of all races, ethnic backgrounds and social classes frequently say that "young people are our most important resource." For people of color and especially for African-Americans, our ideas about youth are also affected profoundly by our collective memory, by our sense of the historical meaning drawn from the ordeals our people have experienced in the past, and by the challenges which confront us in the present. We see the promise of our young people as the brightest representation of the real progress of black people collectively in this country, what we have achieved and what we can become. We desperately want our children's lives and futures to be better and more fulfilling than our own lives have been. We want to feel that the burden of racism and social inequality will be lifted from the shoulders of our daughters and sons, as they prepare to enter the workplace and society. We believe that every African-American child is in his or her own special way gifted, and deserving of every opportunity life has to offer.

The belief in the promise of black youth is also connected with the struggle to achieve freedom within American society. Each successive generation of young African-Americans has made a vital contribution in the fight to destroy discrimination and inequality. In the 1940s, for example, black young people challenged segregation laws by joining the Southern Youth Congress and the Congress of Racial Equality. In 1960, black college students sparked the sit-in movement across the South. Black young people were in the vanguard of social change in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

Growing up black in white America has always been a challenge, but never more so than today. To be young and black in the 1990s means that the basic context for human development—education, health care, personal safety, the environment, employment and shelter—is increasingly problematic. To be young and black today means fighting for survival in a harsh and frequently unforgiving urban environment.

The frightening prospects for African-American children and youth have been identified by Marian Wright Edelman and the Children's Defense Fund. Today, in comparison to white children, black children are one and one half times more likely to grow up in families whose household head didn't graduate from high school. They are twice as likely to be arrested for property crimes, to be unemployed as teenagers and later as adults, and to become teenage mothers. African-American infants are two and one half times as likely to die in the first year of life, and to be born at low birth weights. They are three times more likely than white young people to live in single-parent homes, to live in group quarters, and/or to be suspended from school or corporal punishment. African-American young people are four times as likely to be born of mothers who have had no prenatal care, mothers who died during childbirth, or mothers dying from HIV infection. They are five times more likely to be arrested by the police for violent crimes than are white youth. And they are **nine times more likely to become victims of homicide.**

The most destructive institutional factor which impacts black youth today is unquestionably the criminal justice system. Instead of investing in job training programs, education and health care, our system is responding to the crisis of black youth essentially by building more prisons. In the ten years between 1982 and 1992, state governments' alone built 455 new prisons. One half of those in state prisons are now black. Nationwide, the prison population in federal, state and county facilities now exceeds one and one half million. **Twenty-three percent of all African-American males between the ages of eighteen and twenty-nine are today either in prison, on probation, parole or awaiting trial.**

The Institute for Research in African-American Studies at Columbia University which I direct, is only ten blocks away from the heart of Harlem, 125th Street. Everyday, in our immediate neighborhood, I can see the destruction of an entire generation of our young people. In New York City, 45 percent of all African-American youth dwell in poverty. In Central Harlem, one out of eight households has no plumbing or toilet facilities; 87 percent of all households lack any form of air conditioning; more than half live in buildings with more than four floors which lack elevators; and one-third have no telephones. Everyday in New York, an average of 70,000 children, mostly Latino and black, use illegal drugs. Black and Hispanic youth unemployment exceeds forty percent. Pervading everything is the spectre of violence. In Central Harlem, the mortality rate for children from birth through age four is almost triple that of the national average. We must urgently recognize and respond to this profound social crisis for black youth across the country.

"Growing up black in white America has always been a challenge, but never more so than today... To be young and black today means fighting for survival in a harsh and frequently unforgiving urban environment."

• • • • •

Last April, the Institute for Research in African-American Studies at Columbia University in New York City held a major conference on "The Crisis of Black Youth." We listened to many representatives from community-based organizations, civic associations, academic institutions, churches, business, labor unions and government. All of us felt keenly the urgency for action, the necessity to educate our community about the problems of its young people. What emerged from this process between and among black folk was a preliminary blueprint, several points of departure, for the survival, development and empowerment of African-American youth.

The place to begin is within the black American community: our houses of worship and expressions of spirituality, our fraternal societies, social clubs, labor union locals, women's groups, tenants' associations, block clubs, youth organizations, and hundreds of informal and voluntary networks. Within our communities, we must coordinate programs and youth-sponsored projects across institutional and organizational lines. We need to start youth internship programs which are designed to bring young people in contact with community-based problems.

There is a need for greater family awareness within the black community around youth-related issues. By "family," we shouldn't mean the standard definition of a nuclear, two-parent household, located in the suburbs. A family is a kinship network which shares resources, provides for the nurturing and guidance of its members, and is reinforced by love and respect. Our families are the chief foundation for the healthy development of young people. We need to foster the value and importance of building strong families as part of our strategy to save our children.

Young black people can be motivated through cultural appreciation and awareness. Music, poetry, the-

(Continued next page)

WORKS IN PROGRESS SEEKS CONTRIBUTERS

Works In Progress (WIP) encourages all persons, who would like to voice opinions or bring attention to issues of concern, to send written text (on 3.5 disk, Text preferred), recorded vocal text, photographs, poetry, and/or art work to:

WORKS IN PROGRESS
PO BOX 295
OLYMPIA WA 98507

Resumés, journalism writing skills are not required. It is recommended that an article be written in the contributor's own voice from her/his perspective. WIP challenges the widely accepted concept of "unbiased journalism".

"This organization is dedicated to...providing a voice for peoples disenfranchised by the dominant culture. We encourage the presentation of material by those most affected by exclusionary and unfair practices..."

atre, dance, athletic competition and other activities provide young people with a vibrant sense of their creativity and human potential. A blueprint for African-American youth development should include new public policy initiatives addressing a host of basic urban problems: the deterioration in the quality of public education, the prevention of teen pregnancies, intervention to halt the escalation of street violence and the accessibility of hand guns in our neighborhoods. There is a renewed spirit of self-relianc among African-Americans today, which suggests the view that any basic changes within our society favoring blacks will have to achieved by ourselves. Self-initiative is of course essential to any people's progress. We need to build strong black institutions of all types. But we should never forget that the overwhelming majority of black people work hard everyday, pay their taxes, and therefore have a right to demand that the government and policy makers address our problems. Government action is vital to the prospects of black youth.

Most importantly, we need to cultivate the full leadership potential among our young people. Young African Americans need to develop their ability to make critical choices, to have a full understanding of their communities. We need to support the creation of young people's organizations, which are designed to articulate the perspectives of our youth.

A generation ago, the brilliant playwright and author Lorraine Hansberry captured the power and promise of what it meant "to be young, gifted and black." Today, as the black community struggles to save its children, we cannot surrender that vision; we cannot sacrifice the promise of our youth on the altar of government cutbacks, illegal drugs, handgun violence, substandard housing and teen pregnancies.

Dr. Manning Marable is Professor of History and Director of the Institute for Research in African-American. Studies, Columbia University, New York City. "Along the Color Line" appears in over 275 newspapers and is featured by 80 radio stations across the US and internationally. ◆

The Knights of Mlwyar

by Sundown Brown

Prince Xan K'Dela
Heir to the Mlywan Throne,
has at last arrived at his first assignment on the remote Frontier planet
Volko II. Despite the concerns of the Palace
and Marine Command, the Prince is determined to make his way as a regular officer...

Chapter Two: Admiral Li

Lieutenant Commander Garla ("Bemo") Longo elbowed her way next to him at breakfast. She grinned merrily. "What's he like, Li?"

He grunted into his chili mac. "I don't know, he hasn't reported in yet."

"Hear he's a jock. We need more exercise around here, Li."

(Manager, Academy Recreation Center)

Charles Li looked at his Base Medical Officer. "We do?"

"Yes." She looked him in the eye, brushing off a blonde lock. "I just finished evals. Everyone on this base needs more exercise. I know the atmosphere's hot and thin here, Li, but-- what?"

Li was smiling.

He had a nice, safe new job for the Heir.

"Lieutenant K'Dela, reporting as ordered, sir."

Li looked at him. Medium height, muscular. Class A's, Neat, clean – but the kid wasn't wearing any ribbons or devices. Just Lieutenant's bars on collar, and the Ranger patch (with wreath) above the left breast.

The olive wreath was worn only by members of the Royal Family who had saved a life.

Li gestured. "Sit down, Lieutenant. Tea?"

"Thank you, sir."

Li poured. "Welcome to Volko II, Lieutenant. Did you have a good trip?"

K'Dela grinned. "Yes, sir."

Li suppressed a smile by sipping tea. The kid was likeable. "Well. How would you like to be my Recreation Officer?"

"Sir?"

"Well, I was having breakfast with my medical officer this morning. She and I agree that there is a need for an exercise and recreation program here at Henson. I'd like you to coordinate and execute the program."

K'Dela shifted uncomfortably in his chair.

"Lieutenant?"

"May I be frank, sir?"

Li leaned forward. "Please."

"I think you're trying to keep the Heir out of trouble, sir."

Li frowned. "You're not in trouble yet, Lieutenant. And it's not my fault you're the Heir. I need a rec officer, you're qualified, I've assigned you. Any questions?"

"Yes, sir. I report to you?"

"Yeah, but also Dr. Longo. Every week. Next?"

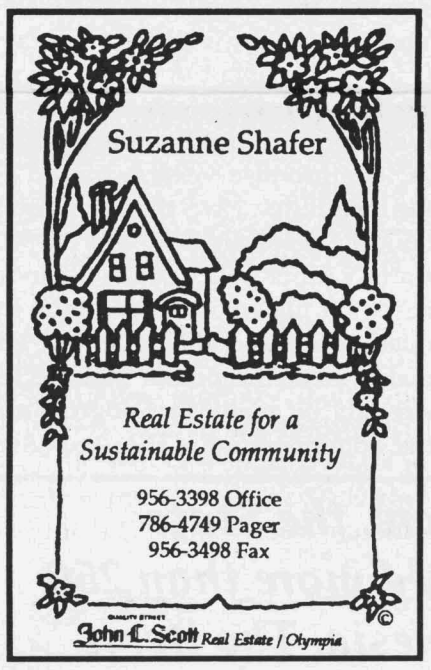
The Prince's jaw firmed. "Nothing further at this time, sir."

"OK, dismissed. Take the weekend, get settled. See Dr. Longo and me next week."

K'Dela saluted. "Aye aye, sir. Thank you sir."

Li watched him walk out. (I like this Prince.)

To be continued...



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– Noam Chomsky

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Congress Finally Begins to Reverse US Policy in East Timor

ETAN

The Indonesian invasion and occupation of East Timor ranks as one of the great atrocities of this century. It has claimed the lives of 200,000 Timorese, one-third of the original population. It has been done in defiance of the UN Security Council, which has twice called on Jakarta to withdraw "without delay." And it has also, sadly, been done with the crucial support of the United States, which gave advance approval for the 1975 invasion, then doubled Indonesia's military aid, then blocked the United Nations from taking effective enforcement action, and continues, to this day, to send new arms.

But now, a bipartisan movement in Congress and at the US grassroots has set out to reverse our government's mistaken course. Since the November 12, 1991 Santa Cruz Cemetery massacre, in which Indonesian troops armed with American M-16s gunned down more than 200 Timorese civilians, Congress has taken a series of initiatives which have begun to shift the direction of US policy.

After the massacre, 52 Senators (led by Malcolm Wallop (R, Wyoming) and Claiborne Pell (D, Rhode Island) wrote to President Bush, calling for the US actively to support implementation of the UN resolutions on East Timor "with an eye toward a political solution that might end the needless suffering in East Timor and bring about true self-determination for the territory." (It was the first of a series of bipartisan House and Senate letters reaffirming support for self-determination.)

Noam Chomsky speaking at TESC. Notice the East Timor Action Network banner behind him. He helped bring the atrocities happening there to light.

In October, 1992, after a series of statements by Indonesian officials indicating that the massacre was an act of policy**, Congress voted to cut off Indonesia's IMET military training aid. The cutoff amendment was initiated by Reps. Tony Hall (D, Ohio) and Ronald Machtley (R, Rhode Island), and had crucial backing in committee from Sen. Patrick Leahy (D, Vermont) and Rep. David Obey (D, Wisconsin). The cutoff was opposed by the State Department, the Pentagon, lobbyists for the Indonesian military, and some US corporations.

In March, 1993, under pressure from Congress, the State Department versed its traditional pro-Jakarta stand and co-sponsored a successful resolution at the UN Human Rights Commission criticizing Indonesian abuses in East Timor.

In July, 1993, again under Congressional pressure, the State Department blocked a transfer of US F-5 fighter planes from the government of Jordan to Indonesia, citing human rights as one of the reasons. The *Jakarta Post* editorialized that the blockage of the F-5 deal "resounded like [a sonic boom" in Indonesia.

That same month, President Clinton, in response to a letter from 43 Senators, raised the Timor issue in a meeting with Suharto, the Indonesian dictator.

In September, 1993, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee unanimously adopted an amendment by Sen. Russell Feingold (D, Wisconsin) which conditions major arms sales to Indonesia on human rights improvements in East Timor. The amendment was a compromise version worked out after extensive negotiation with the White House, the Pentagon, and the State Department. Senator Nancy Kassebaum (R, Kansas) said that the amendment will "get strong support from the entire United States Senate [and] send a very important message to Indonesia about our concerns regarding human rights." A senior White House official commented that the compromise version passed by the committee gave the administration "the necessary flexibility" to pursue its various policy goals with Indonesia. "It allows us to continue the relationship and dialogue, but still makes clear the points that are felt strongly by many in Congress and the administration. (The Age [Australia], Sept. 22, 1993)."

"Since the 1991 massacre, the State Department has licensed more than 250 military sales to Indonesia. The items sold have ranged from machine guns and M 1 16s to electronic components and communications gear and spare parts for attack planes."

The death toll estimate was first published by Amnesty International and was confirmed in 1990 by the Indonesian army intelligence chief for Timor, and this year by the Indonesian appointed governor.

Gen. Try Sutrisno, now Indonesia's Vice President, said: "Such people must be shot and we will shoot them. " Gen. Herman Mantiri, the new regional commander for East Timor, said that the massacre was "quite proper" since "They were opposing us, demonstrating, even yelling things against the government."

The Feingold amendment sent political shock waves through Jakarta, though the authorization bill containing it never reached the Senate floor. At the same time, although the administration had signed off on the compromise amendment, some individual officials notably Assistant Secretary of State Winston Lord mounted a campaign to keep the Feingold amendment from being attached to another legislative vehicle. They were joined by lobbyists for weapons manufacturers, one of whom told the *Legal Times*, "There's a spirit in Congress of trying to use human rights as a club to use against Third World countries. Every time a human rights issue comes up, they jump on it and say, 'Let's cut off arms sales to Bongo Bongo."

Despite such opposition, though, some within the administration are pushing for a thorough change in US policy. During his campaign, Bill Clinton said that the US approach to East Timor has been "unconscionable." Last May, Vice President Gore said that the government of Indonesia has committed an "outrage... against the people of East Timor." He said, "[t]he history of the conflict there is long and complex, but the essence of the injustice is starkly simple. Unarmed innocent people in their homeland have been killed and imprisoned and mistreated." Last September, at a press conference, President Clinton turned aside the argument that pressuring Indonesia on East Timor and human rights would have an adverse impact on US business. He said, "The United States does have a very strong position on human rights, and I think we should... (b)ut that has not undermined our... commercial relationships... with countries that we think are making an honest effort to shoot straight with us and to work with us... We have questions about the issues of East Timor... but we have had good contact with Indonesia. (In fact, US companies have no investments in East Timor. Though US weapons firms might indeed be hurt by a ban or cutback on weapons sales, it would not affect US companies in Indonesia which are engaged in other lines of business. Their relationship with Jakarta is one of mutual profit a basic fact unaffected by Timor policy).

Earlier this year, in the wake of the Feingold amendment, the State Department imposed a ban on small arms sales to Indonesia. Although it is not yet clear which items the ban covers or how long it will stay in force, it represents the first time that such an across the board prohibition has been imposed on any type of weapons sale to Indonesia. Some administration officials say that the ban will be used as political cover for approval of upcoming large scale weapons sales, including a pending deal for F-16s. (There is good reason for skepticism about the ban, given the reaction of the State Department and the Pentagon to the 1992 IMET cutoff. Despite warnings from Senators Leahy and Pell that they were defying Congressional intent, they have continued to train Indonesian officers the only

Open Letter to President Clinton and U.S. Citizenry

Y. Nancy Haque

For the 50th United Nations General Assembly in New York, President Suharto of Indonesia will be visiting the United States. This same General Assembly passed resolutions in the 1970s regarding the nation of East Timor, in response to repression and murder by Indonesian forces in their invasion and occupation of the small island country in 1975.

A quote in the *New York Times* dating from 9/25/92 puts the invasion in context. "Jakarta's 1975 conquest of 750,000 Timorese was just as heinous as the more recent and more highly publicized territorial grabs by Iraq and Serbia." Of these 750,000, 1/3 have died of torture, starvation, and outright murder. The conditions that led to these atrocities continue to this day.

According to the 1995 State Department Human Rights Country Report, Indonesia is "strongly repressive" during 1994 as "the Government continues to commit serious human rights abuses." On November 12, 1991, Indonesian forces killed 271 peaceful mourners in a funeral procession holding banners proclaiming their dreams of freedom in Dili, the capitol of East Timor.

During his visit to the US, Suharto will be welcomed to Washington DC for a state meeting with President Clinton.

When Mr. Clinton invites Suharto to the White House, he will be leaving an open invitation for the likes of Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Bosnia-Serb leader Radovan Karadjic.

Is it not a precedent that clearly states: America invites murderers and tyrants to its home? Is this the message we want the world to hear? Is this our answer to human rights violations?

Amnesty International Action Alert, 13 October 1995

EAST TIMOR: up to 120 detained after new riots in Dili: As of Oct. 14, there are reports of another 10 in detention) to 120 people are alleged to have been detained by the security forces in East Timor since renewed rioting broke out in the capital, Dili, on 10 October 1995. Amnesty International fears that all those held may face torture and ill treatment.

The precise number of individuals detained is uncertain. On 11 October, East Timor Police Chief Andreas Sugianto stated that six had been arrested. On 13 October, Major General Abdul Rivai, the military commander of Udayana, the region covering East Timor announced that the security forces had arrested 120 people. It is not clear when the arrests took place, and the authorities have not provided any information about the identities and whereabouts of the 120.

Despite repeated claims by the authorities in East Timor that the security forces do not torture detainees, Amnesty International believes that the torture of political detainees there is routine. The organization is aware of individuals detained after riots broke out in Dili on 8 September who were severely beaten despite being visited by representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The fact that those in detention do not have access to independent lawyers or to their families increases the risk of torture and ill treatment.

Since 10 October, there have been unconfirmed reports of up to a dozen individuals being wounded as a result of the latest clashes, including those alleged to have been beaten by the security forces. A 1-year old youth is in hospital after reportedly being shot in the face by Police Mobile Brigades on 11 October.

Of those detained after the rioting in September, up to 20 people, whose identities are unclear are believed to remain in detention and to be facing trial for their alleged role in these earlier riots. It is not clear if they have had full access to their families and lawyers and they are still believed to be at risk of torture or ill-treatment.

Background

The recent disturbances in East Timor began on 6 September in Maliana, some 120 kilometers west of Dili following local anger about government inaction in regard to a statement made by a prison official in Maliana which was deemed to be insulting to the Catholic faith. On September 7 trading stores belonging to Indonesian migrants were burnt down in Viqueque and on 8 September, demonstrations broke out in six different locations of Dili. On 9 September, the Comoro Market in Dili was burnt down. Unrest flared again in Dili on 10 October, with clashes between those opposing and those supporting East Timor s integration with Indonesia. Groups of youths are also believed to have blockaded off sections of Dili. Independent sources allege that the military provoked the unrest in September and the subsequent rioting in Dili in October through the use of agents provocateurs.

The findings of investigations into the September riots by Indonesia's National Commission on Human Rights (Komisi Nasional Hak Asasi Manusia Komnas HAM) has disappointed many observers. The Commission s report stated that violations were committed by one group in the community against another ' rather than commenting on violations committed by the security forces. including cases of arbitrary arrests and torture.

Recommended Action

Please send telegrams/express/airmail/letters in English:

• urging the Indonesian authorities to provide details of the identity and whereabouts of all those detained in Dili since 10 October as well as any specific charges that are to be brought against them; calling for all possible measures to be taken to ensure the safety of all the detainees including those held since the earlier disturbances in September

• calling on the authorities to allow continued access for all those in detention to the International Committee of the Red Cross, lawyers of their own choice and their families

Send your appeals to:

Chief of Police for East Timor
Col Andreas Suianto [Salutation: Dear Lieutenant Colonel]
Kapolda Timor Timur Dili Easr Timor (Indonesia)
Telegrams: Kapolda Timor Timur Dili, East Timor

Military Commander of Region IX/Udayana,
(covers Bali Lombol. Nusa Tenorara and East Timor)
Maj. Gen. Abdul Rivai [Salutations: Dear Major General]
Panodam IX/ldayana
Markas Besar KODAM IX Udayana
Denpasar, Bali, Indonesi
Telegrams: Panodam IX/Udayana Denpasar, Bali, Indonesia

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PLEASE SEND APPEALS IMMEDIATELY.
Please do not send appeals after 28 November l995

For more information, contact East Timor Action Network at 866-6000 x6636 or at Seattle, PO Box 95284, Seattle, WA 98145. (206) 547-7802.

(East Timor, continued)

difference is that now Jakarta foots the bill.) But regardless of officials' current intentions, the small arms ban sets an important precedent: it represents tacit acceptance on the part of the State Department of the principle that withholding weapons sales can advance human rights. Now the issue becomes: what kind of sales should be withheld? And, why, if Jakarta's armed forces continue to defy the Security Council, should the US provide them with any weapons sales at all?

Since the 1991 massacre, the State Department has licensed more than 250 military sales to Indonesia. The items sold have ranged from machine guns and M 1 16s to electronic components and communications gear and spare parts for attack planes. Every shipment sends a political message that the Indonesian armed forces and their illegal occupation of East Timor still enjoy US government support. The US should end those sales and inform the UN Secretary General that it is now willing to support enforcement of the Security Council resolutions. This would mean supporting the call of Bishop Belo of East Timor for a UN supervised referendum in which the Timorese would freely choose their own political status.

Prepared for distribution to Congressional Staff during ETAN's Lobby Days in Washington.

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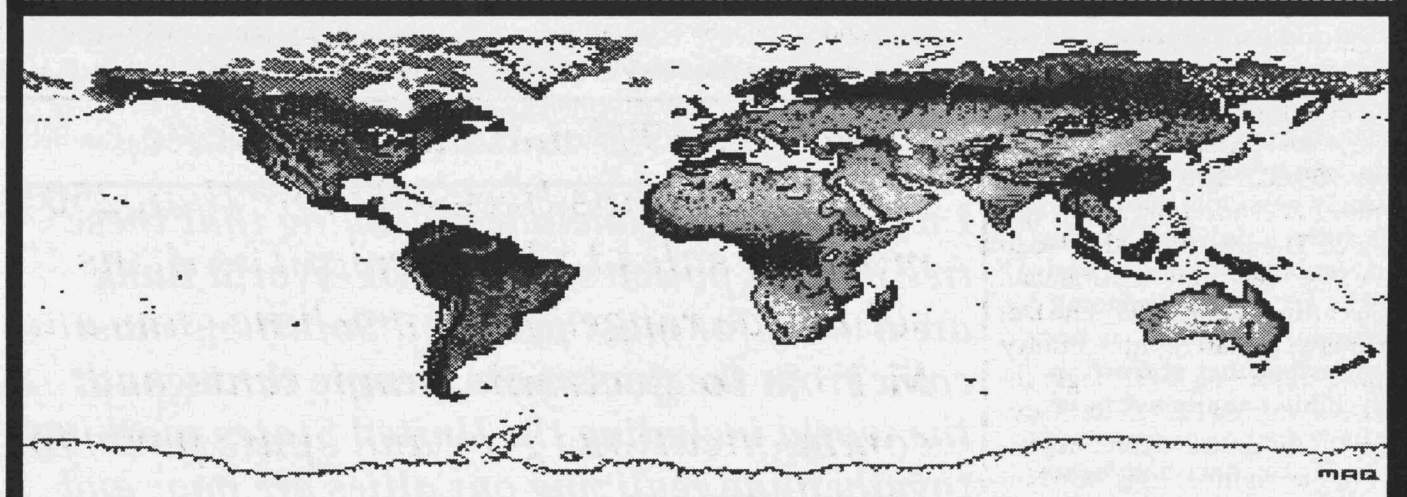

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The Crimes of the IMF and World Bank

Pete Bohmer

Presented at 50 Years is Enough panel at the Evergreen State College, October 13, 1995

The name of this panel is "50 Years is Enough", my talk is titled, the Crimes of the International Monetary Fund and World bank.

Let me explain!

In 1944 at the Bretton Woods conference which the United States dominated, major institutions were set up to shape the post World War II international economic system. Two of the major ones were the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. Their policies contribute to massive human misery on a global scale, particularly in Africa, Latin America and most parts of Asia, what I will call the third world.

Last year as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank were planning to celebrate their 50 year anniversary, a coalition of over 160 human rights, solidarity, and non-government organizations around the world came together. The 50 Years is Enough coalition formed to expose the policies of the IMF and World Bank, to protest against them and to demand that they fundamentally change their philosophy and policies. This week, October 9-13th, as the IMF and World Bank were having their annual meetings in Washington D.C., there have been sizable demonstrations and pickets against them from people from all over the world, organized by among others, the 50 Years is Enough Campaign, and the National Democratic Convention of Mexico.

Why should we learn about the IMF and World Bank. Let me read a quote from a one-time leading economist of the IMF, Davison Budhoo, who resigned from it in 1988 in protest against what he called the Fund's "increasingly genocidal policies":

> "Using figures provided by the United Nation's Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the UN Economic Commission for Africa, it has been estimated that at least six million children under five years of age have died each year since 1982 in Africa, Asia and Latin America because of the anti-people, even genocidal focus of IMF-World Bank SAPs (Structural Adjustment programs).

And that is just the tip of the iceberg. Even more pervasively, these programs have created economic, social and cultural devastation whenever and wherever they are introduced." (*pp. 21-22, 50 Years is Enough*, edited by Kevin Danaher, South End Press, 1994.)

The IMF was established to make loans to countries who are having problems with their balance of payments, their debts to other countries. Governments of countries who cannot pay for their imports or other transactions that require foreign exchange go to the IMF for loans. The IMF may loan the indebted country money but only on the condition that the borrowing country change their economies. The World Bank was established to supposedly promote development, first in war torn Europe and then in the third world. They would do this by providing loans that by being invested would foster economic growth, their definition of development. Although over 170 countries are members of the these international institutions, power resides in the industrialized countries of Western Europe, the U.S. and Japan. The president of the World Bank has always been from the United States. The current president is James Wolfenson, previously an investment banker. Japan, the U.S. and the other 8 leading western powers have over 1/2 the votes in the World Bank, while the 47 nations of Sub-saharan Africa have less than 5% of the votes. Western Europeans have always headed the I.M.F.

WIP Photo Service

Former Noam Chomsky student, Peter Bohmer (standing behind Noam) discusses Noam's talk, while Noam answers questions and two TESC graduates look on.

The real function of these two institution has always been to integrate the entire world, every country and its people, into a global capitalist order—one that is open to international trade and investment by multinational corporations from the United States and the other major powers to dominate. In other words, so multinational corporations can pillage the resources and environment, exploit the labor, and dominate the cultures of third world countries and destroy their independence, a modern economic form of the old colonialism. What has changed in the last 15 years is not this goal of integrating unequally countries into the world economy but the growing power of the IMF and World Bank to do so. Policies are increasing applied that cause even greater hardship for the large majority of the world's people. What has also changed is the increasing acceptance and support for these disastrous policies by most governments—India, Chile, Mexico, Nicaragua, Mozambique, Russia and Eastern Europe to name a few. We are also facing the increasing application of similar theories and policies in the U.S. and other highly developed capitalist nations.

The philosophy behind IMF and World Bank policies is called in the third world, neo-liberalism; in the U.S. it is called, Reaganomics or conservatism, with most Democrats also accepting it basic principles. It is the philosophy behind the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) which the EZLN has called a death sentence for indigenous people in Mexico. Basically, neo-liberalism assumes that economic development is measured not by whether a country and its people have increasing ability to meet their needs, what I would call real development. Rather development is judged only by the growth of output no matter who consumes most of it.

The neo-liberal propagandists argue economic growth will take place if government spending is shrunk, particularly social services and subsidies on basic services such as buses and electricity; if all government enterprises are sold off to domestic and foreign capital; if the budget is balanced. Countries must open their borders to all foreign investment who should have no restrictions on how low wages they pay or how much they pollute, and who must be allowed to withdraw all of their profits. There should be no restrictions on the imports of western media and culture—MTV or Walt Disney—or for that matter any goods that multinational corporations produce.

I would like to conclude by saying that these free market policies of the IMF-World Bank are deadly for most people... Solutions must come from the grassroots, people throughout the world including the United States working together and realizing our allies are poor and working people throughout the world.

Private enterprise and the free market will mythically create a heaven on earth in the future, one of technical change, modernization and efficiency although its advocates admit there will be temporary hardships; minor inconveniences such as more unemployment, lower wages, malnourishment, declining health. To these myth-makers, it doesn't matter that no country has ever developed following this path successfully. Further, neo-liberalism asserts that countries, particularly third world countries with debts to first world banks should decrease domestic consumption and instead produce primarily for export—low wage manufactures, raw materials and agricultural products such as beef, shrimp, flowers, etc. With their exports and reduced consumption at home, they can pay interest to the commercial banks and the international lending agencies. Who benefits?

Why are so many countries accepting these policies? After all, the massive growth in poverty, unemployment and underemployment is so stark and easy to document. The people who are suffering don't count to the elites. Second, many leaders in the third world have studied in U.S. universities where the market is worshipped, e.g. President Chamorro of Nicaragua, President Zedillo of Mexico as well as the previous two Mexican presidents. More importantly many of the wealthy in the country living under neo-liberalism benefit from buying up at bargain rates formerly state enterprises or from becoming managers for Pepsi-Cola or IBM. The fall of the Soviet Union has opened a whole new area of the world to these neo-liberal policies and weakened the ability of other countries such as Vietnam to resist IMF-World Bank terms for loans.

Also contributing to the "acceptance" of neo-liberalism are the consequences of the growth of third world debt. In the 1970's, there were billions of dollars of loans from Western banks at high interest rates to Mexico, Brazil, Venezuela, the Philippines and other developing countries. When Mexico in 1982 and other countries said they couldn't pay all of their debts, they were promised new loans only on certain conditions. These loans and the accompanying conditions a country agrees to are called Structural Adjustment Loans Or Structural Adjustment Programs, SAPs, commonly referred to in Zimbabwe as *S*uffering for *A*frican *P*eople. In order to get loans from the IMF and World Bank, the governments of other countries have to agree to the conditions I mentioned above. These include: cut-

ting government spending, lowering corporate taxes and regulations, privatizing or selling off public enterprises, totally opening their markets to foreign trade, and welcoming foreign investment. It is difficult for countries not to accept these conditions as private banks or the U.S. government will also not loan out money unless countries sign these SAPs. 30 out of 47 countries in sub-Saharan Africa have signed these agreements.

Have they worked? Malnourishment or starvation now affects over 1/2 of children in sub-Saharan Africa. It is comforting to blame overpopulation as the cause of hunger but at most it is a symptom—look at how much more dense the population of the Netherlands or Japan is and how little malnourishment there is there.

As Diana Lima Handem from Guinea-Bissau stated: "Behind structural adjustment is a model for the development of society. It is a model to reorganize society and natural resources that has two fundamental characteristics. One is the reinforcement of an elite that will increase exploitation of producers. And the second is the reinforcement of the patriarchy". The World Bank now claims to be concerned about women. It has small loans available for some individual women producers and traders and some scholarships earmarked for women. These are insignificant compared to the damage to women from their cut-back of social services, their stress on production for export, and their macro-economic policies.

As a result of the IMF and World Bank conditions for getting loans, over a trillion dollars in interest has been sent back by third world debtor countries to the big private banks. Yet third world debt continues to grow. Its repayment causes unbelievable misery on those who never gained from the original loans. As Lula, head of the Workers Party of Brazil and their presidential candidate said:

"The third world war has already started . it is a silent war. Not, for that reason, any less sinister. This war is tearing down Brazil, Latin America and practically all the Third World. Instead of soldiers dying, there are children. It is a war over the Third World Debt, one which has its main weapon interest, a weapon more deadly than the atom bomb, more shattering than a laser beam."

(pp. 1, Kevin Danaher, ed. *50 Years is Enough*)

Through these structural adjustment policies promoted by the IMF and World Bank, the balance sheets of multinational banks have improved. Inflation may have decreased and the balance of payments improved for the adjusted countries, but at whose expense? Health spending was cut in half for African countries under these SAPs and education spending cut by a quarter—truly criminal. The poor got poorer as the gap between the rich and the poor has never been so great in world history. Mexico has had a growth in millionaires and billionaires who have benefitted greatly, while wages have fallen by 3/4 over the last 13 years, and 2 million more people are unemployed this year than last year. Yet Clinton and Zedillo tell us that Mexico is a success because Mexico is paying back interest on its recent loans, sending money to rich speculators and banks. *Success for whom we should ask*?

Moreover, structural adjustment, it sounds like a visit to a chiropractor is what the Contract with or, more accurately, on America is about also. We are the victims. Under the guise of attacking big government, taxes are cut on the wealthy and environmental regulations are gutted. Those with the least power in this society are basically told to drop dead, to starve with or without minimum wage jobs, or have the "choice" to fill up the prisons. The redistribution of income upwards to the haves is continuing as corporations threaten to relocate unless they can break unions and lower wages. The Republicans and Democrats are their willing accomplice.

The IMF and World Bank and the Western governments, multinational corporations and banks are working for and with, and their predecessors have had their way, although with a lot of resistance, for 503 years, since 1492. Some people celebrated on October 9th or 12th the birthday of murderer Christopher Columbus. However, resistance and seeing through the official propaganda and dominant ideology also continues. Yesterday, October 12th there were large demonstrations throughout California supporting affirmative action. In many places, people celebrated indigenous people's day. We need more resistance.

I would like to conclude by saying that these free market policies of the IMF-World Bank are deadly for most people, the crimes of these institutions are truly massive. Learn about the I.M.F and World Bank. Work with groups challenging their secrecy and the neo-liberal or conservative agenda. Solutions must come from the grassroots, people throughout the world including the United States working together and realizing our allies are poor and working people throughout the world. My sisters and brothers are people in Mexico, the Philippines, Nicaragua, South Central Los Angeles, and every community struggling against corporate capitalism and for dignity on and off the job. Our interests are opposite those of corporations even if they call themselves American and wave the U.S. flag. Our interests are also opposed to city, state and national governments and their leaders who trample on the homeless and on the poor, who scapegoat immigrants and African-Americans. The only welfare they promote is the well-being of the wealthy and the corporations.

"Fight the Power!", the power of corporate capitalism, nationally and globally. While continuing the task of resisting the current insane pro-corporate politics, let us simultaneously work for a society that begins with the needs of the majority of people on this planet, what the Sandinistas in Nicaragua call the logic of the majority. This means working to build a society committed to education, health, adequate housing, reproductive rights and a decent and fulfilling job for all. It means a society organized so institutionalized racism and sexism are truly overcome.

To change the world, we need to put into practice in our daily lives, empathy for all people, particularly those most oppressed, where solidarity becomes more than a slogan or giving $5, twice a year. As Samora Machel, first president of Mozambique said, "International Solidarity is not an act of charity. It is an act of unity between allies fighting on different terrain toward the same objectives. The foremost of these objectives is to aid the development of humanity to the highest level possible." Thank You!

Peter Bohmer is a professor of economics and a local social justice activist with the Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace.

WIP Photo Service

50 Years is Enough *Panel discussion on International Monetary Fund and World Bank Policy in Mexico/Central America on Friday, October 13th at TESC.*

Rosario Ibarra de Piedra, (right, listening) a human rights activist who works with Mothers in Black, an organization that represents mothers who have children that have disappeared for political reasons in Mexico, Central and South America, is the first woman to run for President of Mexico and is a congresswoman with the PRD.

Translator is sitting second from right.

Aurora Baez Bravo, (second from left) a Sandinista activist in Santo Tomas, Nicaragua, is from a peasant background and holds a seat on the city council.

Yolanda Cruz, moderator, is sitting on the left.

Peter Bohmer is not pictured.

Sponsored by the Coalition in Solidarity with the Indigenous People of Mexico, Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace, Thurston Santo Tomas Sister County Association, and the 50 Years in Enough Campaign.

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Interview with Hasam Shaheem

Practicing Palestinian Non-violence

Craig Hymson

An interview with Hasam Shaheem of the Palestinian Center for the Study of Non-Violence. The intervies was conducted in East Jerusalem.

CH: How long have you been working here?

HS: I started working at the Center two and a half years ago.

CH: Do you live in Jerusalem?

HS: No. I live in the West Bank village of Al-Sawarhe village, in the West Bank, about 10 minutes by car from Jerusalem. It is often difficult for me to get to work because I have a West Bank I.D. card and I need a permit to enter Jerusalem. Now I have one, but it was very difficult to get and can be taken away from me at any time.

CH: Have you always been an advocate for non-violent resistance?

HS: Well, at first I didn't believe in non-violence because we live under violent conditions. To me non-violence was not an option, but at the same time I was never comfortable with the idea of using violence. Often I just felt there was no other option.

When Palestinian children see soldiers come to the village and enter the houses and violently arrest their family, their father, or brother, they learn to hate and fear... when they grow up, they begin to think in a violent way. This is the origin of the Palestinian violence.

"Palestinian children see soldiers come to the village and violently arrest their family, their father, or brother, they learn to hate and fear... This is the origin of the Palestinian violence."

You know violence is not just when you use a gun. For example Palestinians are stopped and humiliated at Israeli army check points very often, sometimes several times a day. I have been stopped and harassed many times, starting from when I was a boy. One time I was smiling when they stopped us. I think I was saying something to my friend you know, something like "I can't believe this is happening again." The soldiers stopped me and asked, "Why are you laughing, why are you smiling?" "I am just smiling , there is no problem," I say. And they slapped me in my face. I have been treated like this many times. And I asked him "Why? Why did you do that?" "Because you are laughing at us," he told me. It is terrible. The violence starts with the words and finishes with the gun. You see?

CH: In light of all of this, how did you come to see non-violence as tool for social change?

In 1985 the Center's founder, Dr. Mubarak Awad, came to my village. At that time the settlers, backed by the Israeli army , tried to take land from the farmers in my village , to build a settlement. Dr. Awad came with the idea to non-violently resist and save the land for the Palestinian farmers. Though we were skeptical at first, we knew we could not match the military strength of the settlers and the army. The people of my village , agreed to try his way. We were trained, men, women and children, in non-violent resistance and went to the area they wanted to take. We began planting it with olive trees. When the settlers came Dr. Awad advised us not to respond violently, to rely on our training to keep the situation as usual for us and if they tear up all of the planted trees, we would return and plant them again.

CH: Were the trees destroyed?

HS: Yes they destroyed them several times, but we kept coming back and replanting. Through our actions, we succeeded in saving some of the land, not all of it, they did build a settlement but we succeeded to save some of the land. It was a success, and it impressed me greatly.

Of course it is difficult sometimes even now for the farmers to go on their land because it is near to the settlement and for alleged "security" reasons, they try to keep us away. But the land is still ours, the trees are ours, and are a symbol of our strength. This left an impression on me.

CH: How old are the trees today?

HS: Now they have become big trees! Nine Years old!

We planted in 85, I was a boy. As I grew up, I tried to read about the Center and about the philosophy of Non-Violence . Eventually, I came to work here.

CH: As I understand it, the non-violent struggle is not new to the Palestinian people. I have read about the great general strike in 1936 which lasted for 174 days, one of the longest general strikes in history.

HS: Very true. This is also a very important thing to point out. Yes there has been a lot of bloodshed, too much, but there is also an important history of non-violent resistance.

You know, many of the actions by the Palestinian people during the Intifada, were non-violent. We continued the strikes for instance. We also refused to recognize Israeli time. We refused to change the clock with the Israeli people. We changed it the Palestinian way, maybe before one month, or after one month. We kept our work at the same time until the P.L.O. told us when to change. This was also non-violent , and an effective tool in disrupting the Israeli system and asserting our autonomy. Despite the media representation, many of the Palestinians active during the intifada used non-violence.

CH: What about throwing stones?

HS: I consider throwing stones to be an act of restraint and non-violence.

CH: Please explain.

HS: Because most of the Palestinian people during the intifada who had guns but did not use them. This is what I think. They didn't use their guns against the soldiers. They just used the stones to tell them, to tell them "we don't accept you here occupying us." They had the guns but used the stones. It was more symbolic than anything else. And at the same time the soldiers continued to use violence. They shoot and kill many. You know most of the times when we threw the stones the soldiers had a lot of protection and were far away and nothing touched them. You can shoot someone with a gun from 500 meters away but you cant throw a stone 500 meters.

CH: Were you active during the Intifada?

HS: Yes, very. I was sent to prison several times.

CH: How long did you spend in prison?

HS: I spent about 5 years inside the jail. Most of the Intifada I spent inside prison.

CH: Wow! You were so young!

HS: Yes, I was young, but this was not just the case for me. There were a lot of people younger than me who spent more time inside, 7 years, 8 years . There were people inside the jail with me who were 10 years and 12 years old. I was 14 or 15 years old when they arrested me.

CH: Do you consider yourself a pacifist?

HS: I have tried to train myself to use non-violence. I try to use non-violence to solve my problems, to be a non-violent person, to respect everyone's Human Rights. I do believe that violence breeds violence. There were occasions in the past where I resorted to violence. Now however, I have had a lot of experience using non-violence effectively and believe this is the best way. I do my best.

CH: What are some ways in which the Center spreads it's message of

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non-violence?

HS: Well one thing we do is arrange meetings with Palestinian youth. We go to schools, Universities, villages, and refugee camps. Sometimes they approach us and request the meeting, other times we ask for their time. During the exchange we find out about their lives and explain our ideas for non-violence.

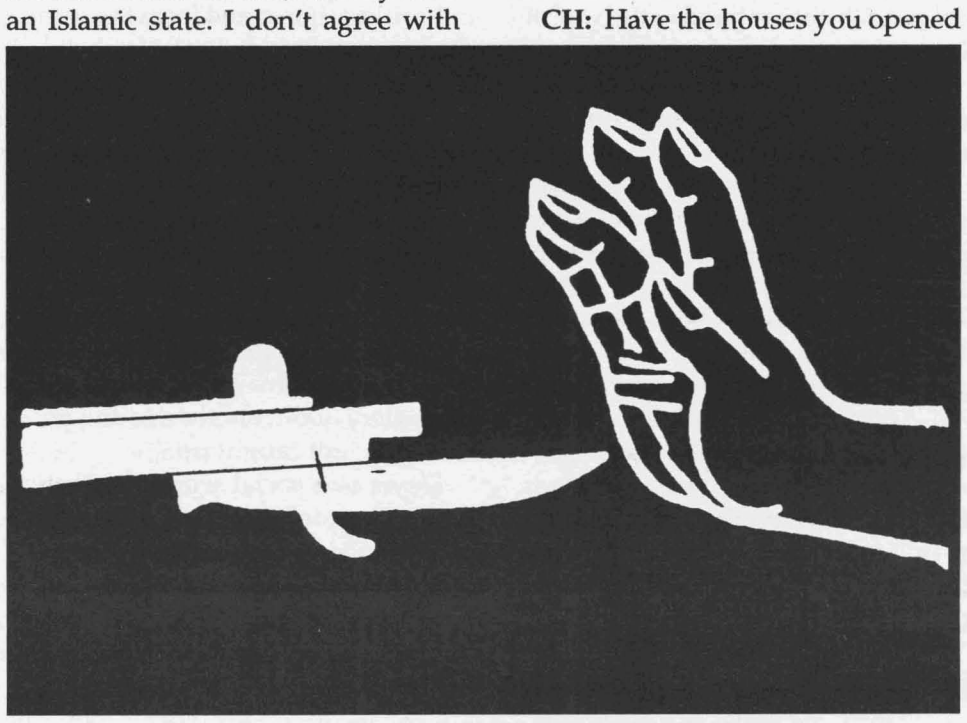
CH: I understand that you also sponsor cross-cultural dialogue meetings between Israelis and Palestinians. How do you view dialogue in the context of non-violent change?

HS: When we organize a meeting between Israeli youth and Palestinian youth, we are thinking about the future. These people are the leaders of the future. We try to have them meet each other and understand each other. To know each other. Not through the media for the Israelis. And not through the soldiers for the Palestinians. It is a powerful non-violent action having Israelis and Palestinians meet each other. Many Palestinians understand the Israelis through their contact with the soldiers. And they think all of the Israelis are like the army people they meet. And the Israeli people are also very prejudiced. And it is worse because they have the power. They see the Palestinians through the media. There is a big problem with the media here. They don't care about these peace actions we put on. If there is a peace meeting they don't care to tell the world. But if somebody has a knife or commits a violent action, all of the media is running after it. Then the Israelis think of Palestinians through the media and this leads to dehumanization, which leads to violence against the Palestinians.

I want to tell you a story. We were at Givat Haviva for a Peace Camp there. And after we finished the Peace Camp with Palestinians and Israelis, one of the Israeli youth who participated died of cancer. I found out when the funeral was and I drove with my friend to the cemetery, a Jewish cemetery. When they saw me a Palestinian, one Palestinian at his gravestone, they asked me "you are Palestinian what are you doing here?" I told them I am here because he was a person who believed in peace and supported Palestinian national rights and human rights, and it is my duty to be here. His mother was there. I told her her son was a very fine person and I feel very sorry that he died. She told me that before he died he wanted to visit me in the West Bank. And she told him not to go because she thought we were all terrorists and would want to kill him. But after we talked with each other for an hour she told me that she wanted to visit me in my home in the West Bank. And that she was sorry she discouraged her son from going. You see this is what happens. You change the minds because they see the reality of who Palestinians are.

CH: You have bee speaking about the media. The American media as I m sure you know is also very biased. For instance the only thing people hear about Palestinian resistance to the occupation is about violent resistance usually called terrorism. Particularly now in light of the recent Hamas and Islamic Jihad attacks I think people identify Palestinian resistance exclusively with groups like Hamas.

HS: This is why I am happy you are going to be sharing our conversation about the work we do here with people in America. I also want to tell you that Hamas movement is a part of our people. We agree with Hamas at the root and we are against Hamas's methods. But at the root of Hamas is the same of any Palestinian: That we need a Palestinian State, but they want an Islamic state. I don't agree with this, I think it should be secular and democratic. But we are all Palestinian people.



CH: Can you give other examples of Non-Violent resistance you have been involved with since you have been working at the center. ?

HS: The Center has sponsored many actions and activities. Recently we did one that had do with bringing together separated Palestinian families. We have a big problem here. Each family has another half in Jordan. You can have the wife here and the husband in Jordan. It is not allowed for the husband to come here to live with his family. Dr. Awad organized big demonstrations and demanded the government to allow for the families, some living in Jordan or outside, to come together here. Because, you know, after the war in 1967 many of the families were separated. We were successful in pressuring the government to allow some of the people to come back.

Another action which we did three or four months ago had to do with opening the houses of Palestinian people.

CH: You mean houses that had been sealed by the Israeli army?

HS: Yes. Houses of Palestinian people who are in prison who did actions against the Israeli government. They close the houses, the houses of their family. This is a kind of collective punishment that the Israeli government did, and still uses, even now during the Peace Process. So we opened the houses and they arrested us. When they took us to court they said that we had broken the law. We asked which law have we broken? They told us they closed these houses by a court order. We asked them to see the order. They put us in jail for five days and after five days they took us back to court. There the judge asked to see the court order and there wasn't one. They never had one. The army came and closed them without orders. So this inspired us to open many more houses.

CH: Have the houses you opened remained open? Are they open now?

HS: Most of them . Sometimes, they find out and go back and reseal them, but most of the families have returned back to their homes.

We also sponsor demonstrations against unjust Israeli government policies. Just last week we sponsored a demonstration of Israelis and Palestinians against the closure of Jerusalem [to Palestinians]

CH: Yes, I heard that you were planning to bus in Palestinians from the West Bank, but they didn't show . Do you know what happened to them?

"When we organize a meeting between Israeli and Palestinian youth, we are thinking of the future. We have them meet each other and understand each other. It is a powerful non-violent action..."

HS: Yes. We think they were stopped by soldiers at checkpoints and prevented from coming, but it was still a successful action.

There are many things we want to do for the Palestinian people. In the summer we would like to make a peace camp. This peace camp will be for Palestinian and Israeli people. Germans and Turkish people, American and Russian people . Different people in conflict around the world who don't know each other. Israeli and Palestinian people, Germans and Turkish people, American and Russian People Serbian and Bosnian people. We want to bring them together to meet each other to learn about each other's culture and to learn about using non-violence to bring about more just societies.

Another very important thing we are working on, that people in America must know about concerns the Jahalin Bedouin village. The Israeli government are trying to force them off their land, to expand the settlement Ma'ale Adumim , the largest settlement in the West Bank. We are helping with a campaign to defend their land. We are planning to send letters to human rights groups, here and abroad, asking them each to send us one volunteer . Next, we will ask the Red Cross or the United Nations for tents for the volunteers to go and live with the Jahalin. Night and day we want some of the volunteers there in case the soldiers try to forcibly move the Jahalin . If the soldiers come and try to arrest us, hopefully the international media attention will pressure the government and prevent them from stealing the land. Also many Palestinian men are working construction at settlement. We are going to ask the workers to stop their work, and shut down the expansion.

We are also developing a project about Democracy and Elections. We have the idea to make town meetings about Democracy and the elections. We will ask a Palestinian film institute to make films of our meetings. After a few months we want to take these films to the Palestinian Ministry of Education and with them, organize a tour of the grammar schools and the high schools, to show the students these films and discuss the process with the students.

After that we want to organize a Democracy Camp for the Palestinians. For all of the people who are interested to come and share in this camp.

CH: What activities will be offered at the camp?

HS: We will invite people study about Democracy. We will invite Palestinians who have experience in Democracy and Elections as well as trainers from all over the world. We will ask the embassies to send people to speak about the election process in their countries. After the people have heard from all of the world about their systems, we will choose the system or combination of systems that we want to use here for our state. It is important to involve everyone in the process, as early as possible.

CH: What can people living abroad do support the Palestinian Center for the Study of Non-Violence?

HS: We accept anybody who has time to volunteer in our volunteer program. We especially would like Palestinians who live outside to come here and volunteer, to come back to their land and help their people here.

People can call or send us letters or a fax and we will be happy to answer questions and provide information about our activities.

CH: And of course you are accepting donations.

HS: Yes, we accept and welcome donations, but without conditions! We are an independent center and must have full control over our resources.

Craig is a Worker In Progress. Last year on Academic Contract with TESC, he traveled around Israel and the Occupied Territory and worked with groups active in the Israrl and Palestinian Peace Movement. Palestinian Center for the Study of Nonviolence can be reached at Nuzha Building, PO Box 20317, Occupied Jerusalem via Israel tele: 285108/ 273275.

Getting Caught Up: Families Pay the Price

Steve Bogira

Chicago—"Oh, he's a nice looking young man," Rose Doyle said softly, of the tall muscular 24-year old in jail togs who was being escorted into the courtroom by a sheriff's deputy.

The man was Deron Jones. On the night of March 4, 1993, he pumped several bullets into a dark gangway on Chicago's south side, in which stood the 43-year-old Doyle, her 34-year old niece, Denise Turner, and her great- great niece—six year old Delenna Williams. Delenna was struck in the in the chest and the wrist, and another bullet grazed her forehead, but she recovered. As Jones was ushered into the courtroom, Delenna was napping against Doyle's shoulder, on the front bench of the spectator's gallery. Doyle's remark about Jones was directed at the women on the bench behind her—Jones's mother,aunt and girl friend. "Don't feel bad," Doyle reassured them. "I got a big one just like him." (Her oldest son has had his own troubles with the law.)

A squabble between dope dealers had led to Delenna's shooting. Jones didn't know Doyle or her nieces. He told police he fired at them because he thought the women were buying dope from a rival dealer. "Is this what you're looking for?" he yelled before opening fire, according to witnesses. He didn't mean to hit the little girl, he told police. Actually, Doyle and her nieces had come to the block, from their home a half a mile away, to see an apartment for rent on the back of the lot; it just happened that a tenant in the building in front was a drug dealer. Moments earlier and just down the block, Jones had shot another rival dealer in the arm. In March of this year he was convicted of aggravated battery for wounding that dealer and of attempted murder for shooting Delenna. He was to be sentenced for those offenses this spring afternoon in the Cook County criminal Courts building on Chicago's south side.

Delenna's tragic past had made the crime even harder to stomach. She was 19 months old when a fire killed her mother and disfigured her and her brother, who was then three. Soon after Delenna turned three, her father was shot to death by a young man who wanted his Chicago Bears jacket. Reporters pounced upon the details of her misfortunes, and her telegenic grafted face and bald head made her briefly, a media darling in this town. Less was revealed about the evil dope dealer responsible for her latest misfortune. According to the prevailing sentiment, Jones ought simply "be sent to prison for as long as the law allows, and then forgotten", as one columnist put it.

Being a child, Delenna was beyond reproach—and thus the kind of victim that the press, prosecutors, and the public take comfort in: the kind that confirms the belief that crime is a matter of devils and saints, of bad people doing in good people.

"I don`t know what God has in store Delenna, but it must be something special." Assistant State`s Attorney Jennifer Borowitz told Judge Richard Nevelle, in arguing for a lengthy prison term for Jones."She must be destined to do some great things, because in her short life she has experienced more suffering, horror, and tragedy than most people will ever experience in their lifetime," Jones, on the other hand, was "one of the most dangerous people," Borowitz said, staring at him. "How frightening he is. How frightening for the human race."

But if everyone was supposed to fear and loathe Jones for what he had done to Delenna, the message somehow hadn't gotten through to Doyle, Delenna's guardian. There she was in the courtroom, consoling Jones's relatives before the sentence hearing began. And after Judge Neville—noting Jones' lack of a criminal record—Sentenced him to twenty years (a lot less that the prosecutor Borowitz had had in mind, but more that Doyle had wanted), there were Doyle and Delenna in the hallway outside the courtroom, exchanging hugs and best wishes with Jones' mother and aunt.

Families of victims and families of defenders don't always see eye-to-eye. But in big city felony courthouses such as this one, it's not unusual for the people in the gallery to find they have more in comman with each other than with the lawyers in the front of the courtroom. The spectators typically are members of the same racial minorities; they come from the same chaotic,dope-infested neighborhoods.

And if members of the victims cortage are not quick to denounce the offender, it's often because some of them, too, have sat at that defense table, guarded by deputies. It's hard to cast stones, when you yourself have a rap sheet, or a loved one does. So while prosecutors thunder on about the demon who needs to be exorcised, the victim's kin may be whispering in the gallery about another young person who "got caught up."

Doyle is a social worker with no criminal record. But more that a few of her nephews and nieces have felony convictions—most of the them for the possession of drugs.

The day Delnna was shot, Doyle's oldest son had a date in this same courthouse on a weapons charge.

So while prosecutors thunder on about the demon who needs to be exorcised, the victim's kin may be whispering in the gallery about another young person who "got caught up."

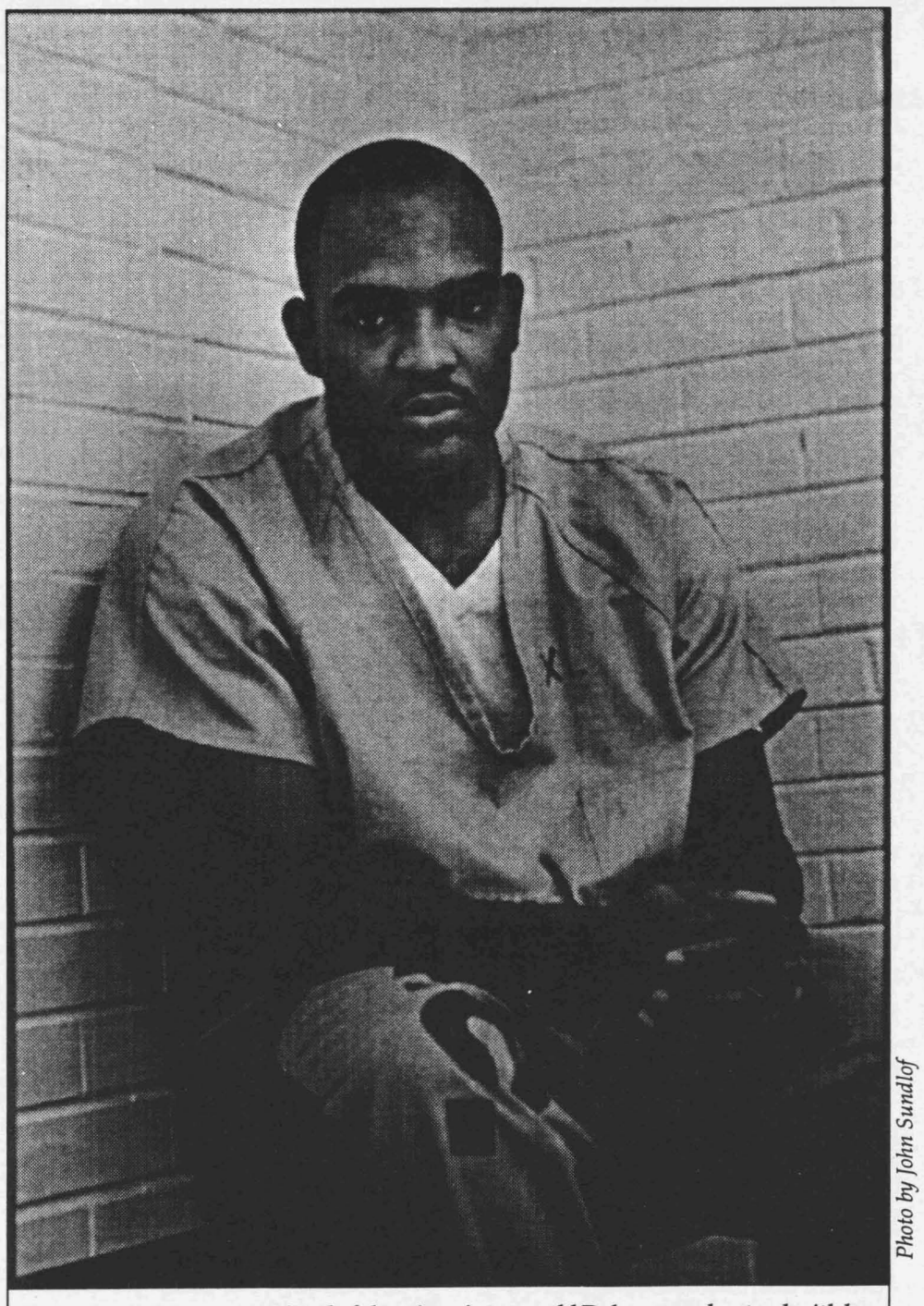


Photo by John Sundlof

Deron Jones, 24, was convicted of shooting six-year-old Delenna as she stood with her aunts in an apartment gangway. He said he was shooting at women he thought were buying drugs from a rival dealer. In truth, the women were apartment-hunting.

Denise Turner, the niece who was with Doyle and Delenna the night of the shooting, served a year of probation in 1990 for possession. (But she and Doyle were indeed apartment hunting that night according to detectives, who, after noting Turner's record, checked out the story.)

Doyle's heart sought vengeance in the first weeks after Delenna was wounded. But her feelings gradually mellowed. "We take away a person who could contribute something."

She wanted him to spend a few years in prison, probably no more than five, she said. If he had a drug problem, she wanted him to deal with it. She wanted him to get counseling so he could understand what he had done and so he would never do it again. She wanted him to develop job skills so that when he was released, he could earn a legitimate living and be less tempted by the money he could make from drugs. "I`d like to see him just—learn to be a caring individual," she said. "Because that`s what we`re losing a lot of today."

"I believe everybody can change," she said. "I have to believe that. If I don`t believe that people can change, then I lose already. I lose with my son. I lose with people I`ve known all my life."

If offenders don't seem to change that often. It's because no one really tries to rehabilitate them while they're doing their time, she said. "Someone needs to show them more alternatives, instead of just how to weight lift. My kinfolk who go to jail come back body builders. They're coming out with no skills, no jobs available; coming back to the same friends, same environment. And we want them to change? Can't happen."

What Doyle had hoped to gain from Jones' trial was just a better understanding of why Jones did what he did—of what could have motivated him to fire into a gangway in which stood two women and a child. "But at this point,I'm not even sure he knows why," she said after the sentencing.

Heroin is the reason Delenna is being raised by her great-aunt.

After Delenna's mother died in the fire, she and her brother and sister were cared for by their grandmother. But the grandmother had a long-standing heroin habit, and so Derrick,9, Keyeta ,11, and Delenna wound up with Doyle.

Because of heroin, Jones, too was raised by his great-aunt. His mother had gotten hooked as teen, before Deron was born. Deron's father never figured in his life; he spent time when Deron was young.

Deron "was born with drug in him," said the great-aunt who raised him. 81-year old Ollie Mae Brown. "He cried all the time. Didn`t matter what, he would just cry,cry. And I said, it`s something wrong. And I carried him to every institution—to get the drug out of him. And the last one I carried him to, I got a letter—`He is free of drugs.` Oh, I was so happy."

Jones has an older and a younger brother, both of whom were raised by his mother and grandmother. Deron has always been bitter about being the one who was given away by his mother, Brown said. "He`d say ,`How come she kept her other ones? If she had liked me she wouldn`t have just gave me away."

Every Sunday morning, Doyle gets

Delenna and her siblings dressed up and takes them to church. Ollie Mae Brown always did the same with Deron. He was an usher and a junior deacon in his church as a youth, and he was still attending the church frequently up to the time he was jailed for the shootings. He had a paper route as a kid, and worked several jobs in high school and after he graduated. "Deron was a good child , he didn`t get into no trouble at all." Brown said. "But when he got older,

Photo by John Sundlof

Derrick plays hoops with his friends in Chicago.

he got in with a rotten bunch."

Brown held the reins tight on Deron for as long as she could—a difficult task for a widow who was in her sixties and seventies when Deron was a youth. "I`d see him out in the street with a gang of boys, I`d say "Come here, Deron.` I`d say, "You ain`t got to be with them, they`re looking for trouble,` He`d say `Mama, I been knowing them a long time.` I`d say, `You let them go ahead on." But as Deron matured," He didn`t want me to call him away" from his friends anymore, she said.

Drug dealing is rampant in the impoverished south side neighborhood in which Jones came up (and in which Delenna and her siblings and Doyle still live.) Some time in the last few years, Jones hooked up with the neighborhood dealers. Friends and relatives knew what his fancier clothes and jewelry meant.

In Cook County Jail while awaiting sentencing, Jones allowed that he had indeed profited off cocaine, though he said he didn't actually "serve"—stand on a corner dealing. sometimes he stashed dope for the gang; he wouldn't say what else he did to earn his pay. Drug dealing "wasn't some thing I had to do, he said. "But you look at your job situation, and I just had a daughter, and—where are those Pampers, where is the food going to come from?" Since he wasn't standing on a street corner selling, "I felt I wasn't hurting a community or hurting somebody's family, taking food away from somebody's kids."

He didn' use drugs, he said. "You can never have your mind full of something and control your own life. And by me being separated from my original family because of drugs, that made me want to not use even more." It did still bother him he said, that he and he alone, had been given up by his mother. "I always felt that I was the outcast."

According to the statement Jones told police, he and his fellow gang members had learned that a pair of independent dealers in the neighborhood were selling cocaine in nickel bags—$5 quantities—thus undercutting the business of the gang Jones belonged to, which sold nothing bigger than dime-bags. On the night of the shootings , according to the statement, he and three gang set out to have a " talk" with these two dealers, both of whom lived on the 5400 block of south Marshfield.

The first of these dealers—William Brundidge, nicknamed "Big Man"—got in a tussle with one of Jones`s companions in the entryway to his apartment, shortly after the four men came calling. Jones shot Brundidge in the arm because he thought he had a gun, he told police. (Brundidge did little to cooperate with police and ignored a subpoena for a trial, earning him six months in jail on a contempt citation from Judge Neville.)

After Jones shot Brundidge, the four young men ran. When Jones passed the home of the other nickel-bag dealer, he saw several people in the gangway, assumed they were there to buy drugs, he later told police. So he fired a few shots at them. The three men who had been with Jones were also charged in Delenna's shooting, but judge Neville acquitted them, finding no evidence that they any idea who would fire into the gangway.

If Jones understood what brought to shoot into the gangway, he wasn't saying so in jail. He said that others with him that night had also shot into the gangway, and so he didn't know if the bullets that struck Delenna had actually come from his gun; he said that he and others fired into the gangway only after someone in the gangway shot at them. This was a version at odds with those of Doyle, Turner, the statements to the police of Jones' three companions, and Jones' own confession. In court, just before Judge Neville sentenced him, Jones did stand at the defense table and stammer quietly: "To the family of Delenna Williams, I would like to say—for all that happened, that —I'm sorry."

Drugs had also bought Delenna to the 5400 block of south Marshfield that evening, if only indirectly. Several months before the shooting, Doyle had taken in her niece, Denise Turner, and her nieces children. But there had been too much tension in the apartment—much of it due to Turner's heroin habit, according to Doyle—and she had been urging her niece to find another place.

Doyle said she has struggled with guilt since Delenna was wounded. "If I hadn`t been so intent about my niece getting out, I wouldn`t have been out there trying to find a place for her. If I hadn`t been so single minded about that, maybe I would have felt some warning about the danger. I` m usually aware of all my surroundings. I wasn`t alert enough that night."

The criminal justice system could applaud itself for its response to the wounding of Delenna. Detectives had worked around the clock, and in a week they had arrested the shooter. He was convicted and sentenced, and will be off the streets for years.

But the guns are still blazing in Delenna's neighborhood. Three weeks before Jones was sentenced, a ten year old boy was slain in a gang shooting six blocks from Delenna's home. Five days after Jones was sentenced, another ten year old boy was gunned down in a drive-by shooting two blocks from her home.

The coke hasn't stopped flowing, either. After Delenna and Brundidge were shot, police raided apartments on the 5400 block of south Marshfield, shutting down that street's drug traffic. To this day, dope is not for sale there, according to Clarence Shearer, a long time resident of the block. But elsewhere in the neighborhood, you can still buy a dime-bag of coke as easily as a newspaper. The block's dealers were independents who "didn't have any muscle," Shearer said. "Other groups that have muscle may relocate—but they're not going to close down."

Donald Britton, one of the three men who was with Jones on the night of the shootings and who was acquitted, was dealing dope in the neighborhood again as soon as he was released from jail. "Got no job." Britton, 19, said a few days before Jones was sentenced, as he stood in the vestibule of a building two blocks from where Delenna was shot. "Don`t nobody want to hire me. Can`t do nothing but sell drugs."

Catching and punishing offenders is no easy task. But it pales compared with the job of addressing the underlying causes. Doyle speaks of the need for improved schools, more constructive recreational opportunities, better role models. "The courts can remove some people," she said, "but does that really solve the problem?

"What can the courts do?" said Deron Jones` aunt, Diane Bradley. "This is a family thing. Our men need to stand up and be responsible. It`s just so many broken homes and single parents and—so much drug abuse amongst our people! It`s almost in every other household. The children have no reason to respect the older people because the older people are going to the younger people to buy the drugs. It`s crazy, but that`s what`s happening."

The day after Jones was sentenced in the courthouse, Delenna's aunt, Denise Turner, had a date in the same building, in a court room three floors below. In February she had sold two dime-bags of cocaine to an undercover cop, and she was facing charges.

Steve Bogira, a writer with *The Chicago Reader*, is examining felony courts and the disadvantaged.

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Portrait of a Multi-National Corporation: Pepsi-Cola

Stop Staley's War on Workers

Solidarity Report

A.E. Staley Mfg. Co. locked out 762 workers from its Decatur, Ill., corn-sweetener plant on June 27, 1993. The lockout is part of Staley's drive to slash hundreds of these workers' jobs and to drive down the income and working conditions for the remaining employees. Staley is demanding the unlimited right to contract out every worker's job and to imposed rotating 12-hour shifts.

The company also wants to reduce safety and health protections, even though unsafe working conditions killed one worker in 1990. In a wall-to-wall inspection following the worker's death, the OSHA cited Staley for 173 serious violations of federal health and safety laws.

Decatur police spray pepper gas on Staley workers and supporters, June, 1994

In July 1995, the Staley workers voted once again to reject their employer's demands for sweeping concessions. The company's offer was worse than the one the workers rejected before the lockout. Management's latest demands would force workers on 12-hour shifts to rotate from days to nights every six days!

These workers are on the front line of a battle to defend America's family-supporting jobs. For more than two years they have resisted Staley's attacks on their families' standard of living, and on their own rights at work.

Staley has at this time, two promissory notes with the state of Illinois to retain jobs. In December 1992, the company received a 100 percent tax exemption on utility taxes for retaining a minimum of 1000 jobs. In October 1994, Staley signed another note to receive a sales tax exemption on a $40 million expansion for retaining 90 percent of 851 jobs which means a minimum of 766 jobs. Both Staley tax exemption are five-year agreements between the company and the State. If the State had a red flag system, it would have popped up when the second not was applied for.

One of Staley's biggest customers is Pepsi-Cola, which buys Staley sweeteners for its soft drinks. Pepsi buys giant quantities of corn syrup from Staley's non-union plants outside Decatur.

Staley can maintain this unjust lockout only if Pepsi continues to buy from Staley. You can help fight corporate greed by sending a message to PepsiCo.

Tell Pepsi: Dump Staley!

Miller Beer has dumped Staley because of unionist and supporters pressure!

Contact the Staley Workers Campaign for Justice: 2882 N. Dineen, Decatur, IL 62526, 217/872-2205.

Be Young, Be Dead, Drink Pepsi

Boycott Quarterly/ National Boycott News

Burma's illegal military government, the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC), killed thousands of peaceful demonstrators in 1988, currently holds more than 3,000 political prisoners, and continues its campaign of murder, rape, and torture. Despite claims from Pepsi that its Burma investment is not an endorsement of the country's bloody military regime, the Pepsi boycott has found little support for the company's position. To the contrary, even members of the business community, as well as trade advocates within the US government, don't buy Pepsi's line. And while Pepsi might have qualms about supporting the murderous regime, its partner in the venture appears to have no such scruples.

Thien Tun, chairman and CEO of Pepsi-Cola Products Myanmar, is also chairman of JV3, of which the military government's investment arm is a 45 percent owner. (SLORC renamed the country of Burma to Myanmar in a move largely disregarded abroad.) The army elite controls all foreign investment through a huge holding company. Even Asian Business, sympathetic with the Pepsi-Cola venture, concludes, "Doing business in Myanmar today means doing business with SLORC." Asked his feelings about profits from his firms benefitting the ruling military governemtn, Thein Tun told Asian Business, "For me it is a sort of national duty."

Former SLORC leader, Saw Maung, admits to a death toll of "million, I think. Indeed, it really is no good." In addition, there are some 500,000 people imprisoned in barbed wired encampments, 1.5 million internally displaced, and 400,000 refugees have fled to other countries.

Acccording to an October 1992 Amnesty International report, hundreds of thousands of villagers from minority areas have been enslaved as porters for carrying arms, ammunition and other supplies, or forcibly conscripted as unpaid laborers, building roads and army camps. Many die from exhaustion or beatings. Burmese women and children are trafficked to Thailand and forced into prostitution.

Suu Kyi, daughter of assassinated negotiator for Burma's independence from Britain Aung San, called on countries to launch an economic and trade boycott of Burma. One month later she was placed under house arrest. Even after her party won the 1990 election, she still remains under house arrest. Suu Kyi won the 1991 Nobel Peace Prize, the same year, Pepsi rewarded Burma with a $1 million investment in Burma.

Since it was first launched by students in January 1993, the Pepsi boycott hopes to get 50,000 US Pepsi drinkers to join the boycott. Boycotters note that Coca-Cola canceled its Burmese venture under public pressure. PepsiCo, Unocal and Texaco continue to do business in Burma.

For more information contact the Pepsi-Burma Boycott Committee, Po Box 1926, Portland OR 97207.

Hush Rush Boycott Pizza Hut

PepsiCo as owner of Pizza Hut which advertises on Rush Limbaugh Radio and TV Show. A broad range of groups are participating in a boycott of Rush's sponsors. Already Snapple and Kinko's has stopped advertising and supporting the hatemongering of this talk-show host.

Facts on and about Cola

- Pepsi owns 31% of cola market
- 12% of cola sales are consumed for breakfast
- US consumption of cola: 13 billion gallons per year, equivalent to 1 gallon a week per person
- Three of the Top Ten fast food chains, a $86 billion per year industry, are subsidaries of PepsiCo: Pizza Hut = $4.78 billion/year, Taco Bell = $3.64 billion/year, and KFC = $3.6 billion/year.

PEPSI

Names, adresses and phone numbers

Wayne Callaway, CEO
PepsiCo, Inc
Purchase, NY 10577
1-800-433-2652

Allan Huston, CEO
Pizza Hut, Inc
PO Box 428 .
Wichita, KS 67201
1-800-948-8488

John Martin, CEO
Taco Bell Corp
17901 Von Karman
Irvine, CA 92714
1-800-822-6235

David Novak
KFC Corp
PO Box 32070
Louisville, KY 40232
502/456/8300

Friday, Nov 17th 7:00pm

John Trudell
"Spoken Word" Tour
at TESC Longhouse
$7.00 at the Door only
Sponsored by the Native Student Alliance. Contact 866-6000 x6105

Sunday, Nov. 19, 3pm

Olympia FOR
Monthly Speaker Series

Thurston County Courthouse
Building 1, Room 280

Thursday, November 23
Thanksgiving Day
Homes Not Jails
Protest real estate profiteering and the lack of housing

Join our protest is support of housing for everyone. Activists across North America will be taking over abandoned buildings, squatting parks and setting up tent cities this Thanksgiving. Call locally 705-6151 for information.

Tuesday, Nov. 28, 6:30 pm

Hands Off Washington
General Meeting

United Churches
Capital Way & 11th

Food Not Bombs
serves free organic vegetarian food
twice on Sundays 1pm and 8pm
in Sylvester Park
Meetings: Wednesday 6pm
TESC CAB 1st floor

Support for Women's Clinic and Choice

Thursdays 8:30 am - 3 pm
1100 Eastside Street NE

Liberation Café
Olympia Political Cultural Center

November 1st 7pm
TESC LIB 2218

Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace

1st and 3rd Tuesdays at 7pm
Call 956-1771 for location

FOOD FOR THOUGHT:

THOUGHTLESS FOOD!

SECOND ANNUAL

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EQUALITY

IN OLYMPIA

BUILDING COMMUNITY AND FIGHTING INTOLERANCE

Saturday, November 4, 1995
9:00 – 5:00 pm
First Christian Church
701 Franklin St SE
Olympia, Wa 98501
(corner of 7th and Franklin)

The purpose of the conference is to further these goals in the most effective way possible:

1) To encourage intercultural, international, and intergenerational solidarity, empowerment, and self-determination.

2) Challenge marginalization of the young, impoverished, elderly, people of color, women, and sexual minorities.

3) Challenge official sanctions; e.g. police harasssment, and discrimination against youth and the impoverished.

4) To work for an Olympia that is inclusive, equal, and just.

AGENDA

9:00 - 9:30 Registration, Coffee

9:30 - 9:45 Welcome and Introduction to Conference by Clint Burlsen

9:45 - 11:00 PANEL DISCUSSION
"Building Community and Fighting Intolerance"

- Linda Malenchuk on Fighting Intolerance
- Jonathan Rosenblum on Jobs with Justice
- Peter Bohmer on The Current Political Context for Struggle
- Speaker on Youth Organizing.
- Lon Freeman, Moderator

11:00 - 11:15 BREAK

11:15 - 12:45 WORKSHOPS (Facilitator)

- Military Spending: Whatever Happened to the Peace Dividend - the Intel Connection (Lon Freeman)
- Olympia Bosnian Student Project (Pam Crocker Davis)
- Jobs with Justice and the Contract on America (Jonathan Rosenblum)
- Mumia Abul Jamal and Political Prisoners (Ed Meade)
- Chiapas/Mexico/Central America and Cuba (Hilaria Cruz)
- Racism in the 1990's - Attacks on Affirmative Action and Immigration (TBA)
- Homelessness in Olympia (Richard Hoonan)
- Environmental Politics (Glen Johnson)
- Native American Rights and Struggles (TBA)
- Political-Cultural Center - The Liberation Cafe (TBA)

12:45 - 1:45 Lunch with Food Not Bombs

1:45 - 3::15 WORKSHOPS

- Media Networking and Planning (Jim Mateson)
- Street Law - What Are Our Rights? (Ed Meade)
- Police Citizens Review Board for Olympia (Frank Hoffman)
- Researching Corporations (Lon Freeman)
- Improving Economic Conditions for Olympia's Poor and Working People - Re-gaining Ground (FBAC - TBA)
- Effective Grass Roots Organizing (Glen Anderson)
- Youth Organizing in Olympia (TBA)
- Facilitating Meetings and Democratic Leadership (Grace Cox)
- Protecting Gay and Lesbian Rights - Fighting the Right (TBA)
- Grant Writing (Don Bantz)

3:15 - 3:30 BREAK

3:30 - 5:00 PLENARY

Facilitated by Larry Mosqueda; Led by Workshop Facilitators with All Group Discussion

- *Specific* Proposals for Networking
- *Concrete* Plans on Where We Go From Here
- *Specific* Actions

INFORMATION

The conference is free and open to all. A special invitation is extended to groups and individuals in general agreement with the goals stated in this brochure. Please bring information on your interests and/or organizations.

There is no charge to attend and participate but donations will be accepted to help defray the costs.

For more information: 866-6000 x6513

On-Sight Child-Care Provided
Please call 866-6000 x6513 in advance.

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS

Olympia Movement for Justice and Peace; Fellowship of Reconciliation; SPEECH Thurston County Rainbow Coalition; Works in Progress; Media Island; Labor Center at TESC; Evergreen Political Information Center; Unitarian Universalist Congregation; Olympia Farm Workers Justice Committee; Coalition in Solidarity with the People of Mexico; Stonewall Youth

WIP Presents Labor, Environmental & Civil Rights Endorsements

Endorsers		Municipal League	FV	TEAL	Thurston/Lewis Labor	WFSE
State Senate						
20th Dis	Lois Lopez		✔			
Port of Olympia Commissioner						
District 1	Bob Van Schoorl			✔	✔	✔
Olympia City Council						
Mayor	Bob Jacobs		✔	✔		
Position 2	Laura Ware		✔	✔	✔	✔
	Brian Zeigler			✔		
Position 3	Mark Foutch		✔			
Tumwater City Council						
Position 1	Ed Stanley		✔			✔
Position 2	Pete Kmet			✔		
Position 7	Chris Parsons		✔	✔		
Griffin School District						
Position 1	Paul Telford	No Part.	✖			
	Linda A.W. Anderson	Good				
Position 2	Michael Welter	Superior	✔		✔	✔
	Chris Davies	No Qual.	✖			
Position 3	Keith Clark	Superior				
	Blair Patrick	Outstand.	✔		✔	
North Thurston School District						
District 1	Bill Williams	Outstand.	✔		✔	✔
	Edward Holm	Good				
District 5	Sam Hunt	Outstand.	✔			✔
	Judy Bainto	Adequate				
Olympia School District						
District 1	John Wright	Not Qual.	✖			
	Edith "Edie" Harding	Outstand.	✔		✔	✔
District 2	John Keeffe	Outstand.	✔		✔	✔
	Jim Beard	Not Qual.	✖			
District 4	Roger Polzin	Good				
	Mary Farrington	Outstand.	✔			
Tumwater School District						
District 2	Mike Schneider	Adequate	✖			
	Jim Brown	Superior				
District 3	Jay Wood	Superior	✔		✔	
	Karen Valenzuela	Superior	✔			
Yelm Community Schools						
District 3	Jerrilee Petersen	Superior				
	John Gibbs Thompson	Good				

• **Thurston County Municipal League** modeled after the Seattle League, which has been in operation since 1950. Thurston County Municipal League concentrated on the School Board elections and attempted to assess the quality of the candidate with written questions on why they are running for office, their volunteer experience with schools, their opinions on vouchers.

There are six categories: "No Part." indicates did not repond and did not participate; "Not Qual" means not qualified; "Adequate" is for adequate; "Good" = good; "Superior" = superior; and "Outstand." = outstanding.

The League is chaired by Sandra Romero and Ed Stanley and can be reached at 1925 N. Berry, Olympia, WA 98506 or by phone at 943-1731.

• **Freedom Vote** is an endorsement committee dedicated to promoting candidates for public office who are committed to guaranteeing equality in civil rights for gay men, lesbians, bisexual, and transgender individuals.

Civil Liberties Alert

The school board candidates marked with "✖" have taken positions directly in opposition to civil liberties on one or more of the following issues: weakening the separation of church and state by expanding the existing right to pray in public schools; supporting school vouchers that would include the use of public funds for private schools; opposing the inclusion of affectional/sexual orientation or gay/lesbian people in school discussions or sexuality programs.

PO Box 7703
Olympia, WA 98507
943-4662

• **Thurston Environmental Action League (TEAL)** has endorsed several local candidates for the general elections this November. TEAL interviewed those candidates who requested interviews before deciding upon the endorsements.

Thurston Environmental Action League, an affiliate of WEnPAC (Washington Environmental PAC), works to elect environmentally responsible officials, and promote sound environmental policy in Thurston County.

TEAL @ PO Box 6106
Olympia, WA 98502
Peter Moulton, president
943-5695
WEnPAC Box 85194
Seattle, WA, 98145

• **Thurston-Lewis Labor Council** (AFL-CIO)
960 Columbia SW, Suite 330
Olympia. WA 98501
943-0608

• **Washington Federation of State Employees Local No. 443** (AFL-CIO)
WFSE/AFSCME
1212 Jefferson St Suite 300
Olympia, WA 98501
352-7603

NO on 48

The "Takings" Initiative

Why vote "no" on Referendum 48

- **Huge costs, New taxes.** Experts say the "Takings" Initiative could cost taxpayers billions of dollars in new studies, bureaucracy, lawsuits and developer payoffs.
- **Endless red tape, new bureaucracy.** 48 mandates exhaustive and expensive studies for all existing and future land use rules at the local and state level.
- **Years of costly court battles.** The "Takings" Initiative will result in endless, expensive lawsuits and litigation.

How 48 Hurts Taxpayers

- You, the taxpayer, would be required to pay for costly, time-consuming studies whenever a community limits land use in the public interest.
- You, the taxpayer, would be required to pay developers any time the public regulates the use of land, even for basic zoning and building codes.

Who Opposes Referendum 48?

The League of Women Voters, People for Fair Taxes, The Senior Lobby, Washington State Labor Council, and dozens of other civic, conservation and labor organizations. For more info call 206/223-3728.

Vote NO on I-640

640 is NOT a conservation issue!

- I-640 will not save a single salmon. I-640 is simply about reallocating fishing families' share of Washington's salmon to sport fishers. I-640 would cost 20,000 Washington jobs; and over $250 million annually in coastal communities would be lost.
- I-640 does not apply to tribal fishers of to fishers from other states. Oregon fishers for example, will be fishing in the Columbia River and off the Washington coast with the same gear prohibited to Washington residents. So, between the sport fishers, tribal fishers, and fishers from other states, the salmon would still be taken, and all for nothing.

The conservation community has strongly condemned I-640.

- I-640 is funded by some of the worst salmon habitat degraders, the industrial users of the Columbia River. I-640 is backed by major hydropower users, like the aluminum companies, who have arguable done the worst damage to Washington state's salmon runs.
- I-640 is not endorsed by any conservation organization. Join Sierra Club, Washington Environmental Council, Puget Soundkeeper Alliance, League of Women Voters of Washington, the Washington Labor Council, and others against I-640.

For more info call 206/233-8635.

Vote NO on Referendum 45

Sports fishers and the commercial fishing industry support Referendum 45, claiming that recent directors have been biased toward tribal and ecological interests. The Northwest Indian Fisheries Commission and environmentalists oppose the referendum, arguing that accountability for managing our resources must rest with elected officials, not profit-drive special interests. Currently, those with a financial stake in fish and wildlife are not eligible to serve on the commission, and the director is appointed by the governor and ratified by the senate.